The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 1948. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE UTAH EXPEDITION.

Ten Days Later from the Expedition to Utah.

Interesting Details of the Movements of the Army.

Engagements with Mormon Troops—Prisoners Captured—the Army Gone into Winter Quarters.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CAMP OF THE ARMY OF UTAH, HAM'S FORK OF GREEN RIVER, Friday, Oct. 9, 1857.

The game is settled. BRIGHAM YOUNG has decided the question, that so many persons have so long speculated upon—that is, what the Mormons intended doing, and what would be the best policy for the Government to pursue with regard to them. Colonel ALEXANDER received to-day a copy of BRIGHAM'S proclamation, which he issued to the Mormons.

On the 5th inst., the 5th Infantry reached Black's Fork. On the way the guides found a trail of some 400 Mormons. The Colonel sent back that night an express to Green River, to warn the trains of the danger. Early the next morning three teamsters arrived in camp, and reported that two trains of fifty-eight wagons were burned up. It seems the trains reached the river the same day we left. In the night these three men were about three miles from the camp, herding the cattle, when they suddenly heard a great noise at the trains, and immediately the wagons commenced burning. The men immediately fled, leaving the cattle. The Colonel felt very uneasy at this intelligence, but feared to send men to look after them. We reached the camp of the 10th Infantry and of PHELPS' Battery of Artillery on the evening of the 6th. Capt. RENO'S Battery of Artillery overtook the 5th Infantry, and came up with it. In the evening the express man who had been sent to warn the trains came in. He says he reached the trains between 11 and 12 o'clock at night. The two trains were encamped some 400 yards apart. He found all the men asleep. He awoke the wagon-master and got something to eat. Just as he had finished eating, a body of Mormons came out from the willows on the river bank, and surrounded the train; they then went to each wagon, and awakened the men, and then set fire to every one of them. After the wagons were burned, they gave the teamsters six days' provisions and let them go. They took from the wagons all the arms and ammunition, and, provisions enough for the men. Everything else was destroyed. They also took the mules and horses. The teamsters say that the party which surrounded the wagons consisted of about 80 men, but that there were from three to four hundred around the camp a short distance off. They had mules with them that belonged to the rear train, and the probability is that it was burned up first. The Mormons inquired particularly about MAGRAW, and swore they would catch and kill him. We fear that all the provision trains between this and the South Pass are destroyed, and that all the trains now on the road, and perhaps the Governor and other officers will fall into the hands of the Mormons, for we are not apprised of there being but two companies of infantry between here and Fort Laramie, and the Mormons are strong enough to whip them; all the trains on the road being off their guard will fall an easy prey.

Late advices received from Fort Bridger state that there is at that place and at Fort Supply 1,500 armed men encamped, all the women and children having been sent into Salt Lake City.

Mr. ROUP, agent for RUSSELL & WARDELL, Government freighters, went into Salt Lake City about the middle of last month to buy provisions for his teamsters. This proclamation was issued the day he left, and BRIGHAM gave him the following passport:

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE, GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, U. T., Sept. 16, 1857.

To Whom it may Concern:

The bearer, Mr. ROUP, agent for RUSSELL & WARDELL, may have business to transact in the city, or other portions of the Territory.

Therefore, I wish Mr. ROUP to have the privilege of passing anywhere in the Territory, where his business may call him, unmolested.

This pass will also extend to any one of his men whom he may wish to send on business legitimately belonging to his operations.

BRIGHAM YOUNG, Governor,
Ex-Officio Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Utah Territory.

Mr. ROUP says that Mr. WILSON, the Clerk in the office of the Surveyor General in Salt Lake City, had fled for his life, and it was supposed he had taken refuge among the Indians of the Pelenete band. The office was left unprotected, and probably may be ransacked and destroyed. JESSE JONES, who had been for some time one of the conductors of MAGRAW'S mail train between Independence and Salt Lake, went to Fort Bridger to look after some flour which Mr. ROUP had purchased there. The Mormons arrested him and when last seen they were about taking him to Salt Lake in irons. A French Mountaineer just from Bridger says that JONES bid him farewell and told him he never expected to return. He had heavy chains on his hands and feet. JONES is a brave, determined man, particularly hated by the Mormons for having defied their power and conducted from the Territory the train that left there last Spring with the Government officers, who were flying to escape death. A few days since Mr. ROUP received the following letter from D. H. WELLS:

FORT BRIDGER, Sept. 30, 1857.

MR. ROUP—*Sir:* Should the troops undertake to move into the city or settlements, they will be met with a determined resistance. You will therefore see that to be with them might involve a total destruction of your men, and will take such measures for their safety as you shall deem proper. Mr. JONES returned to the city. One of the teams loaded with flour for you mistook the road, and went back. The amount of flour can be furnished from this place, and will be forwarded to you. I am, your friend,

DANIEL H. WELLS.
Lieutenant-General Commanding Nauvoo Legion.

What impudence! he says JONES returned to the city, without saying *how*. Mr. SIMPSON, wagon-master of the rear train, which was burnt on the Sandy, arrived in camp on the evening of the 7th. He reports that on the morning of the 6th his train was corraled at the last crossing of the Big Sandy, about five miles from [Green] River, that about 9 o'clock in the morning, just as he had sent his cattle into the hills for grass, a band of Mormons surrounded the train, disarmed the men and burnt up all but two of the wagons with their contents; these two wagons were saved through the firmness of Mr. SIMPSON, who insisted that they should leave provisions for his men to return to the States.

After the burning of the train, the teamsters were arrested and the Mormons went up the road, whether any that JOHN SMITH, who was in command of the party, had come to his camp while the train was on the Sweet Water, and remained all night, representing that he was from California on his way to the States; that he had wintered in Salt Lake City; he cursed and d—d the Mormons up and down, and when he went off begged provisions enough to last him to Laramie. In this way the Mormons have been collecting information about the trains all Summer. SMITH said that the party under his command numbered 800 men; that they were going back on the road to burn and destroy every train from there to Laramie. He said that Livingston and Kinkead's train of sixty-five wagons is only thirty miles back, and that they would burn it up that night, and also that a special party had gone to capture MAGRAW, dead or alive.

CAMP OF THE ARMY OF UTAH, HAM'S FORK OF GREEN RIVER, Oct. 28, 1857.

On the 10th inst. Mr. PERRY, who has a train of merchandise *en route* for Salt Lake City, came into camp from below. He left a party of MAGRAW'S train on the Sweet Water waiting for provisions. MORRELL, the P. M., with his train, were with them. Mr. FICKLIN, an agent of MAGRAW'S, passed down and conveyed the news of the burning of the trains by the Mormons. The trains below will, therefore, be on their guard. Mr. PERRY was accompanied by two men. They were stopped by the Mormons and closely questioned, but finally suffered to pass on.

On the same day (the 10th inst.) an express from BRIGHAM YOUNG came into camp. They brought with them a full file of the Deseret *News* and other papers, with a note from Col. ALEXANDER, saying that he sent them, hoping that in the absence of news from the States, they would tend to relieve the monotony of camp life. I learn that the object of the express was to make a proposal that the mail which is on the way should be delivered to BRIGHAM'S agent at the Territorial line, and let him carry it into the city.

On the 11th the whole command left their camp and proceeded up Ham's Fork nineteen miles. The grass had been burnt nearly all the way. We camped on a small spot which the fire had spared. GEORGE and JEFFERSON HICKMAN, brothers of BILL HICKMAN, came to the train while on its march this day, with a note from BILL to Mr. PERRY, requesting an interview on Green River to settle some business matters which he had left in HICKMAN'S hands for settlement when he was a merchant in Salt Lake City. After consulting with Mr. PERRY, the commandant had them arrested as spies. It snowed nearly all day, but melted as it fell. On the 12th we continued our march up Ham's Fork. After camping for the night, we were surprised by the intelligence that the Mormons, under the lead of LOT SMITH and PORTER ROCKWELL, had taken some 800 head of cattle, being principally those that belonged to the trains lately burnt, together with a large number of beef cattle, within three miles of camp. The men in charge of the cattle were allowed to come in. BILL HICKMAN sent word by them that if his brothers were not released within five days he would scalp a dozen soldiers for it; and SMITH and PORTER declared that if the command persisted in advancing they should all be slaughtered.

The prisoners were searched, and a belt was found on one of them which was identified as belonging to an artilleryman who had been missing for several days. The prisoners stated that the man passed Fort Bridger on his way to Salt Lake, and there exchanged belts with him.

Oct. 15.—Continued up Ham's Fork for the last three days; route very rough; and camped about four miles below the California Road (Babbitt's Cut-off.) Yesterday JEFFERSON HICKMAN was released, and sent with an express to BRIGHAM. An express was also sent to Col. JOHNSON, informing him of our movements. The advance party this morning nearly captured some Mormons, who were setting fire to the grass in this bottom. It has been decided to remain here until we receive some intelligence from Col. JOHNSON and the trains on the road.

Oct. 16.—A party of about 100 mounted volunteers, (soldiers and teamsters,) under the command of Capt. MARCY, of the 5th Infantry, left camp this morning at daylight, for the purpose of exploring the country between this and Muddy Creek, (a stream midway between this point and Fort Bridger,) Capt. NEAL and Lieutenants BANTCHARD, LEWIS and LYNDE, of the 5th, and Lieut. GORE, of the 10th Infantry, accompanied him. They had not gone more than two miles from camp before a party of 55 Mormons came suddenly upon them from the rear. Our party immediately formed on a hill-side, and the Mormons drew up in a line, two deep, within about 150 yards. Their Captain then advanced half way, and held a talk with Capt. MARCY. He declared it to be the purpose of the Mormons *to resist any attempt on the part of the United States troops to advance, and also that it was by Brigham's order that the trains had been burnt.*

After this parley they were permitted to move off unmolested. They had not gone far before they commenced shaking their blankets, yelling loud curses and shouts of defiance. *The animals of our party were so weak that pursuit would have been useless.*

Soon after some men of our party, headed by JIM BAKER, an old mountaineer and guide, for the command, rode to the top of a hill and discovered the Mormons at the foot, on the bank of a creek. The Mormons no sooner saw them than one of them fired, whereupon our party returned the fire, wounding one and putting them all to flight, they no doubt supposing that our whole party were upon them. BAKER pursued them more than a mile, and found scattering along the route several packages of provisions which had been dropped in their hasty flight.

Our party arrived at Lower Springs, about 12 miles from Ham's Fork. Soon after starting on our return to camp we surprised a party of five Mormons, who were carrying supplies to the party seen in the morning, two of whom were captured, and proved to be the leaders and important personages. They gave their names as Colonel TAYLOR and Adjutant STOWELL. Their pack animals (three mules and two horses) were captured, with their loading, some 600 lbs. flour and other provisions.

Important dispatches were found upon the person of TAYLOR, from Lieutenant-General WELLS, at Fort Bridger, *directing all the parties in the neighborhood of Green River to return and concentrate in advance of the troops* on Bear River, and stating that there were some 800 United States Dragoons on their way to reinforce our command. They were further directed to burn the grass, steal the animals, fell trees in our path, and in every possible manner annoy us by night and by day.

In consequence of this information, Captain MARCY was sent back (Oct. 18) with two companies, to meet Colonel JOHNSON, as we apprehend that our expresses may have been captured, and it was also decided that we should return and *go into Winter quarters* on Henry's Fork of Green River, as the cattle and mules of the command were very weak. Soon after Captain MARCY had left, two express-men came into camp bringing word from BRIGHAM YOUNG, the purport of it being that he did not blame the officers and soldiers, as they were merely tools in the hands of a corrupt Government, and had to obey its orders, &c., &c. He also advised us to place all the women and children with the command in a train separate from the others, as he wished, by all means, to spare *them.*

In the evening two express-men came in from Colonel JOHNSON, who was at the last crossing of the Sweet Water, waiting for all the trains to come up. He sent orders for our command to return to Green River, and there await his arrival. An express was sent recalling Captain MARCY, who returned the next morning.

We were visited by a severe snow-storm the previous night, which continued until noon of the following day; the snow fell to the depth of about 8 inches. Some 30 mules and horses died in the night from the cold. The next day, Oct. 19, we began our return march.

On the evening of the 21st of October one of the wagon-masters, belonging to the ox trains, was taken prisoner by the Mormons, while he was out hunting cattle. The next evening about 30 Mormons came to a hill near the camp, and sent in a note by the teamster whom they had taken prisoner the previous evening, stating that they wished Colonel TAYLOR in exchange. Their request was not complied with, and no answer returned.

On the 26th an express came in from Colonel JOHNSON, bringing the news that all but one of the trains had arrived; that the Dragoons were still behind, but were expected up every day, and that he would start on the 27th, and come directly to Green River and Black's Fork, and we were directed to return to that place and await his arrival.

On the 27th and 28th the command traveled down the fork some 12 miles.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 43 Wall-st., and 181 Broadway

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Resignation of Governor Walker---The Reasons Assigned.

The Foreign Appointments—Senator Douglas' Enabling Bill, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 15.

Governor WALKER will, to-morrow, send in his resignation, accompanied by an elaborate letter to the Secretary of State, setting forth his reasons. These are, substantially—that the President has reversed his policy of letting the people of Kansas decide their domestic institutions for themselves, to carry out which WALKER accepted the place; that he (WALKER) cannot conscientiously follow the President's instructions under the new policy as developed in the Message; that it is the President's right to decide upon his own policy, and, therefore, that the Governor, when unable to obey, has no alternative but resignation.

The President anticipates the resignation, and is much disturbed in consequence of the reasons to be assigned.

Governor WALKER has been confined to his room by illness since his return.

Senator PUGH has expressed his determination to sustain the President's policy in Kansas.

The President is now considering his list of Foreign appointments to send to the Senate. The Missions to England, France and Spain are not likely to be settled at present. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 15.

Governor WALKER will, according to the assertions of his most intimate friends, soon withdraw altogether from the Governorship of Kansas, and will, in tendering his resignation to the President, state his reasons for this course, designing, however, not to use any language which may have a tendency to disturb their present friendly personal relations.

Judge DOUGLAS' bill, although similar in its details to that of Mr. TOOMBS', contains the additional clause, that the Constitution, when formed by the Convention, must be submitted entire to the people of Kansas.

Some of the Senators are preparing speeches on the Kansas question.

Senator GWIN has received a large number of letters from California, in which the writers express an intense desire to be mustered into the service of the United States against the Mormons, who, it is mentioned, have emissaries throughout that State, and are meditating most serious mischief.

[SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE PHILADELPHIA BULLETIN.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 15.

Hon. WILLIAM C. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, the new Governor of Nebraska, was appointed on the strength of an avowal to the President, thrice repeated, that he was opposed to the Administration policy on the Lecompton Constitution in Kansas.

The Administration fear that the Pro-Slavery men in Kansas may adopt the Pro-Slavery clause at the polls, and send it here with the Lecompton Constitution. Eight smart wire-pullers were dispatched to the Territory to prevent this.

Hon. HENRY D. GILPIN, of Philadelphia, who was Attorney-General under President VAN BUREN, is talked of for Minister to England.

The Southern fire-eaters, here and elsewhere, are denouncing DOUGLAS as a "Black Republican," and threaten him with assassination. But he heeds not their threats and denounces their policy. He will offer the Toombs' bill at the earliest opportunity, with a provision to submit it to the people of Kansas, and if that is rejected, he will offer any other plan that may defeat the Lecompton Constitution. The harder he is pressed the pluckier he is. He defends the course of Acting-Gov. STANTON in calling an extra session of the Legislature.

Gov. WALKER was to have had an interview with the President yesterday, but was prevented by illness which has confined him to his room.

Mr. DEXTER, a Buchanan Democrat, arrived here from Kansas last evening. He left Lawrence on the 4th instant, the day after Acting-Governor STANTON issued his proclamation calling a special session of the Territorial Legislature. He says the rejoicing over the fact was very great, and was participated in by the Democrats as well as the Free-State men. It was the only thing that could be done to avert a civil war, and he adds that so great was the indignation manifested by all parties, upon hearing that the President had sanctioned the Lecompton Constitution, and so thankful were they all towards STANTON for the noble part he had taken in responding to the wishes of the people, that he fears for the safety of Colonel DENVER. He thinks they wont let him act unless the excitement is somewhat allayed before he reaches there. H.

The Contest for the House Printing—The New Hall—Provision for the Press—Col. Sumner, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 14, 1857.

Troubles never come singly. The administration was badly beaten in the House contest over the Printer, and a Douglas combination slipped in and carried off this the most valuable spoil in the gift of the party. Now again there is danger in the Senate—the Executive citadel. Colonel HARRIS, of the U. S. A., is the Administration candidate for Printer, with even more of Executive favor at his back than WENDELL had, for the reason, as is understood, that the Assistant-Secretary of State, Mr. APPLETON, is a prospective partner of the Colonel in the event of success. This doubtless accounts for Mr. APPLETON'S willingness to retire from the *Union* some months ago, and take upon himself his perplexing and responsible duties in the State Department, with the miserably insufficient salary attached to the position of Assistant-Secretary. If the rumor is true, Mr. BUCHANAN will bring every point to bear to secure the success of the *Union* candidate, but it is doubtful whether he will not be beaten, for the contest has taken somewhat the shape of a preliminary Democratic fight against the Administration. Mr. BANKS, of the *Southside Democrat*, is a candidate against the *Union*, and will be supported by the Douglas men on one side, and such "independent" supporters of the President as Senator HUNTER, of Virginia, and JEFF. DAVIS. Had the caucus been held to-day, he would have been nominated by a majority of two. Mr. SLIDELL, who is hard to beat in managing desperate cases of this sort, discovered the ambuscade in time to beat a retreat. He procured a postponement of the caucus until Wednesday next; and meantime every possible effort will be made to fix affairs all right for HARRIS and APPLETON, with what success time only can determine. The chances favor BANKS.

The House did a sensible thing to-day in voting to go into the new Hall of Representatives on Wednesday next. The architect or the superintendent of construction, Capt. MEIGS, is guilty of a remarkable oversight in providing no accommodations whatever for the Press. To your correspondent personally it is matter of little importance; but there are quite a number of gentlemen connected with the distant Press, to whom desks, where they can write while within hearing of the proceedings, is an absolute necessity. At least half of the gallery immediately above the Speaker's desk should be appropriated to, and suitably fitted up for, this purpose. Every genuine member of the Press will rejoice that in the new Hall there will be no necessity for having correspondents' seats upon the floor of the House—for this privilege is availed of in numerous cases by disreputable hangers-on of the Press, who have no recognised position in the profession, but who succeed—under cover of writing an occasional free letter to some country journal—in getting access to the floor, really for the purpose of boring members in behalf of the schemes for which they undertake to lobby. The effect of their conduct in this respect, in times past, has been to reflect discredit upon the entire profession, for the mass of people are apt to judge the entire class of "letter-writers" by the miserable pretenders who thus approach members of Congress to beg, coax or buy their votes where they can succeed in corrupting them, or to cultivate relations of *seeming* intimacy with them on which to trade outside. Better a thousand times that all should be excluded than that this abuse should continue; and if the door could be closed sometimes with discretion, upon ex-members of Congress and an occasional EX-Minister to Foreign Courts, who use their privilege of the floor for improper lobby purposes, the morals of Congress would be improved not a little.

While upon this subject let me refer to the case of a once "regular" and now occasional Washington Correspondent of one of your cotemporaries—whose editor daily informs the world of his own honesty and as often issues unsupported libels on the character of others—who flocked hither with other human vultures at the meeting of Congress, to pick up a few fragments from the sewers of Congressional corruption. In times past he boasted of "controlling" seventy members of the House, besides the columns of your cotemporary, which you may remember he threatened to bring down upon the Woodworth Patentees a year ago, because they wouldn't fee him—a threat which the *Herald* certainly seemed to vindicate just afterwards. This year "our correspondent" is a trifle more modest. He claims to carry only five members in his breeches' pocket now; and these he proposed to sell out the other day to a candidate for the printing, after an eloquent dissertation upon the value of his wares, which would have done no discredit to an auctioneer at a genuine slave-mart. The candidate concluded not to buy; and now this owner of "free white citizens" is industriously engaged in firing newspaper broadsides at the man who declined his offered trade. If the proofs are wanted, they shall be forthcoming.

You will have noticed that confirmation is published of my statement that Colonel SUMNER had been found, by the Court-Martial which tried him, "*not guilty*" upon every charge affecting his personal character. The triviality of the charges of unmilitary conduct on which he was found guilty, may be inferred from the fact that the entire penalty was remitted at once by General PERSIFER F. SMITH, whose feelings are not personally very kind towards the colonel. It is true that Colonel SUMNER has in turn preferred charges against Major DEAS.

The opening of the *National Hotel*—delayed long after the appointed time in consequence of non-arrival of the furniture—has taken place at last, and already it is filling up rapidly. In all its appointments it is fully equal to any similar establishment in New-York, and its table can be excelled in no city of the Union. Among the present guests are Senators HALE, CRITTENDEN and FITCH; Representatives BURLINGAME, UNDERWOOD, DURFEE, GROW, TAPPAN, CRAGIN and others. Your correspondent has also resumed his quarters, and may be found there when required. S.

XXXVth CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 15.

Mr. HALE announced, in appropriate terms, the decease of his late colleague, Senator BELL, who died during the recess of Congress.

Messrs. FESSENDEN and SEWARD also delivered eulogies, and after the adoption of the customary resolutions of respect, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 15.

The testimony in the contested election cases from Ohio and Nebraska was referred to the Committee on Elections.

The Senate's resolutions of respect for the memory of Senator BELL were received, and Mr. TAPPAN delivered a eulogy.

Messrs. COLFAX and WASHBURN, of Maine, severally paid tribute to the memory of their late friend, and the House then adjourned.

The Senate Standing Committees.

A dispatch to the Baltimore *Sun* gives the following as the probable arrangement of the Standing Committees of the Senate:

Foreign Relations—Messrs. Mason, Douglas, Slidell, Polk, Crittenden, Seward and Foot.

Finance—Messrs. Hunter, Pearce, Gwin, Bright, Riggs, Fessenden and Cameron.

Commerce—Messrs. Clay, Benjamin, Bigler, Toombs, Reid, Allen and Hamlin.

Military Affairs—Messrs. Davis, Fitzpatrick, Johnson, Iverson, Broderick, Wilson and King.

Naval Affairs—Messrs. Mallory, Thomson, of New-Jersey, Slidell, Allen, Hammond, Bell, of Tennessee, and Hale.

Judiciary—Messrs. Bayard, Toombs, Pugh, Benjamin, Green, Collamer and Trumbull.

Post-Offices and Post-Roads.—Messrs. Yulee, Bigler, Gwin, Fitch, Henderson, Collamer and Dixon.

Public Lands.—Messrs. Stuart, Johnson, Pugh, R. W. Johnson, Broderick, Foster and Harlan.

Private Land Claims.—Messrs. Benjamin, Biggs, Thompson, of Kentucky, Kennedy and Durkee.

Indian Affairs.—Messrs. Sebastian, Brown, Reid, Fitch, Bell, of Tennessee, Houston and Doolittle.

Pensions.—Messrs. Jones, Thomson, of New-Jersey, Clay, Bates, Thompson, of Kentucky, Foster and King.

Revolutionary Claims.—Messrs. Evans, Bates, Crittenden, Wilson and Durkee.

Claims—Messrs. Iverson, Mallory, Polk, Bell of N. H., and Simmons.

District of Columbia—Messrs. Brown, Mason, Johnson of Tenn., Henderson, Kennedy, Hamlin and Chandler.

Patents and Patent Offices—Messrs. Reid, Evans, Yulee, Simmons and Trumbull.

Public Buildings and Grounds—Messrs. Hunter, Davis, Douglas and Hale.

Territories—Messrs. Douglas, Jones, Sebastian, Fitzgerald, Green, Sumner and Wade.

Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Wright, Bigler, and Harlan.

Audit and Control of Contingent Expenses—Messrs. Evans, Wright and Dixon.

Enrolled Bills—Messrs. Jones, Brown and Doolittle.

Printing—Messrs. Johnson, Fitzpatrick and Fessenden.

Library—Messrs. Pearce, Bayard and Hammond.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 15.

Nos. 4 and 9—Argument continued. Messrs. CUSHING and CUTTING for the defence.

Non-Arrival of the Canada.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, Dec. 15—9 P. M.

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada*, from Liverpool on the 5th inst., has entered upon her teath day, but considering the weather she has doubtless experienced, is hardly due before to-morrow, and may not make her appearance till Thursday.

Another Victim of the McKenzie Family Murderers.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Tuesday, Dec. 15.

The remains of a man named STEWART was found in the woods near this city to-day. His head was severed from his body. Young SLAVIN confesses that he is another victim of the murderers of the McKenzie family.

Fire in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Dec. 15.

A fire broke out, last night, in the store of Messrs. HYMAN, BROTHERS & Co., situated in Main-street, and before it could be subdued their stock of clothing, valued at $20,000, was entirely destroyed. The building was damaged to the extent of $2,000. The stock was fully insured.

Sentence of Criminals.

WOODSTOCK, C. W., Tuesday, Dec. 15.

CONVERSE, the late station-master at Drumbo, on the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railroad, for embezzling the Company's funds, and another employe, who was his accomplice, have been sentenced two years each in the Penitentiary.

From the Plains.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Dec. 14.

The St. Joseph *Journal* announces the arrival of Lieut. WARREN and Dr. HAYDEN, of the Geological Survey, sent to explore the region between Dakotah City and the head waters of Running Water, and also the arrival of Major DENNISON, Indian Agent, with ten Chiefs and six braves of the Pawnee tribe, *en route* for Washington, to ratify the Treaty recently made.

Burning of the Steamboat Colonel Edwards—Twenty Lives Lost.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Dec. 14.

The steamboat *Colonel Edwards* was burned on Red River on Saturday morning. She is a total loss, together with her cargo, consisting of over a thousand bales of cotton, and many cattle.

Fifteen or twenty persons perished in her.

Close of Navigation of Erie Canal.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Dec. 15.

To-day is the last of Canal navigation. To-morrow the water will be drawn off, by order of the Commissioners. All loads of any consequence are at their destinations.

Legal Decision Concerning Exchange.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Dec. 15.

The Superior Court of Buffalo recently decided that drafts purchased here and payable in New-York, were usurious, and gave judgment for the defence in certain suits. Judge DAVIS of the Supreme Court, now in session, has reversed that judgment.

U. S. Senators from Minnesota.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Dec. 15.

The statement derived from private despatches received at Washington, that Gen. SHIELDS and Mr. STEEL had been elected to the U. S. Senate from Minnesota is without foundation. At the latest dates no election had taken place.

The Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 15.

The mail from all points South as late as due, is to hand, but brings no news of importance.

The Augusta at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Dec. 15.

The steamship *Augusta* arrived here this morning from New-York, in fifty-seven hours.

The Atlanta at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Dec. 15.

The screw-steamship *Atlanta*, of CROMWELL'S line, arrived here from New-York at 9 o'clock this morning.

Sea and Ship News.

The ship *Independence*, of Bath, is now on the large sectional dock for repairs. She will be stripped, recaulked and newly coppered.

The ship *Jeremiah Thompson* was yesterday morning taken on the large balance dock for examination. The clipper ship *Flying Eagle* is also on the small balance dock. She will be stripped, recaulked and newly coppered.

The following clipper ships are now loading for San Francisco: Ship *Chariot of Fame*, 1,581 tons, will draw 23 feet of water when loaded; ship *Ocean Express*, 1,600 tons, will draw 21 feet; ship *Andrew Jackson*, 1,685 tons, will draw 20½ feet; ship *Twilight*, 1,483 tons, will draw 20 feet; ship *Lookout*, 1,291 tons, will draw 20 feet.

At Portland, Me., Captain BENJAMIN J. WILLARD has been held to bail in the sum of $1,000 to appear for trial at the February term of the United States District Court, on the charge of piloting the English steamship *Antelope* to sea while that vessel was in the keeping of a United States Deputy Marshal. The Portland *Advertiser* says:

"When the steamship was about a mile off Portland Light, WILLARD prepared to leave, and Capt. SMITH gave the Deputy Marshal his choice to go on shore with the pilot or be thrown overboard. The keeper chose the least disagreeable horn of the dilemma, and came ashore. Meanwhile, Capt. SMITH and the *Antelope* are on the way to England, where he will find that he has eluded justice here only to run into difficulties at home, as a statement of the offence and a copy of the warrant will probably reach Liverpool in advance of his arrival.

STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.—The steamboat *Staten Islander* yesterday morning broke her engine, near New-Brighton, coming to this City, entirely disabling her. The *Wyoming* was in sight, towed the boat to New-Brighton, and conveyed her passengers to the City by 12 o'clock. No one was injured.

Personal.

The editor of the Dallas (Texas) *Herald* was on board the steamer *Opelousas* during a trip made just before she sunk, and, being dunned by the steward for the price of his supper when he had no money about him, gave vent to his feelings in the following paragraph, which appeared curiously enough about the time the vessel was lost: "A steamer that would suffer a half starved editor to be dunned for his supper when seated at the table, ought to suffer the fate of the *Central America*, provided all on board, save the managers, could be saved."

The case of Rev. Geo. B. Jewett, *vs.* The Concord Railroad Company, will not come to trial again, having been settled by the parties. Mr. Jewett is to receive from the Company an annuity of $1,000 a year during his life, and, should Mrs. Jewett survive him, she would thenceforth receive $500 a year until her decease. The annuity is to be reckoned from the time of the accident, and a bonus of $1,000 is added.

The death of Gen. Hamilton was announced to the Legislature of Texas, by a special message of Gov. Pearl, when both Houses passed resolutions in honor of his memory.

Mr. and Mrs. John Wood, after playing a successful engagement in Mobile, sailed from New-Orleans for California, on the 5th inst. Their season in California is for one hundred nights.

Mr. William W. Clapp, Sr., formerly editor of the Boston *Evening Gazette*, celebrated his "golden wedding" last evening.

Mr. Whittaker, of Vicksburg, Miss., who lost three children by the *Rainbow* catastrophe, has offered a reward of $1,000 for the recovery of their bodies.

Matilda Heron and Charlotte Cushman are playing in Buffalo.

Sensible Suggestions.

From the New-Orleans Bulletin.

There was a public sale of lots recently at Ceredo, Va., the new Eli Thayer town, which has created so much "noise and confusion." The lots are 25 feet by 100, and sold at $50 to $160—one-third cash, balance in one and two years, and to be built on by the purchasers. The number sold is not stated. The excitement has entirely died away, as every sensible man must have known it would do. The idea of restricting men from buying property, erecting houses and workshops wherever they please in the United States, no matter what *opinions* they may entertain, is so monstrous a doctrine that no one not suffering from peculiar hallucination could be supposed capable of entertaining it. Men are not responsible to human tribunals for their opinions. When they are reduced to acts, the law, if they contravene it, can be invoked, and not before. *We would not give the toss of a corn-shuck between Southern fanaticism and Northern.* They are born of similar parentage, and merely assume a different hue, like the chameleon, from the objects immediately surrounding them. *Instead of shutting out Northern emigration, we ought to encourage it.* Abolitionism is reared principally upon the base of ignorance. Every man in the North, with scarcely an exception, who is practically acquainted with Southern society, opposes abolition. Could a more convincing proof be had of the substantial benefits and results of practical intercourse between the citizens of the North and South? Indeed, much, if not most, of the sectional animosity in existence would die out if the people on both sides of the line knew each other better. This, facts are constantly showing.

The Boston *Journal* says: "It is stated of one of our leading citizens, that a year or two ago he was estimated to be worth three-quarters of a million of dollars. At the present moment, by the depreciation of property in which he had invested his money, it is doubted by competent judges if his entire estate is worth one hundred thousand dollars."

The Police Commissioners.

MISSING PROPERTY—APPOINTMENT OF POLICE CLERKS AND SURGEONS.

The Police Commissioners met yesterday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. All the members of the Board were present, except Mayor WOOD.

After the minutes of the last meeting had been approved, the following communication from Rev. C. J. WARREN, Property Clerk, was read:

OFFICE OF THE PROPERTY CLERK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1857.

To the Commissioners of Police:

GENTLEMEN: Almost daily I have calls for property or money that has never been received at this office. Property and money are often detained at the Station-houses and in the Police Courts, under the claim that they are wanted for identification and to complete some investigation. This claim, I think, is not founded in law or in necessity, and if allowed, would almost entirely defeat the great object of the law, in creating one central place and office for the custody of property.

Some of the Police Magistrates claim the right, I believe, to hold property in their own hands, or to give it to their clerks to hold for an indefinite time; others of them agree with me that neither they nor their clerks have any right to hold property or money in possession at all. The law, if I rightly understand it, is explicit, that the officers shall hold such property, subject to the order of the Magistrates on the substantiated claim of a lawful owner, and that all property which is not immediately restored to its lawful owner, the officer must take forthwith to the place and person designated by the Board of Police. If it is again wanted in any Court, it can be easily had, without any serious delay or embarrassment.

None of the inspectors claim the right to retain property, yet in the practice of some there has been a laxity that needs immediate correction. In August, by direction of the Board, I called upon the officers in command to report weekly a certified record of all the money and other property received during the preceding week, and the disposition made of the same. Some of them have reported promptly every week, some occasionally, and some not at all. The provision of blank returns will, I trust, be an entire remedy for this evil.

By the same direction I called upon the clerks of the Police Courts to keep a record of all the articles of property and sums of money that come into their courts for adjudication, and the disposition made thereof, and to send a copy of such record weekly to this office. Some of the clerks inform me that they cannot keep such a record, that the Justices often receive and adjudicate cases in which property is involved, and perhaps restored to claimants while the clerks are conducting examinations or taking depositions, and as they are not allowed to keep any property, so they are released from the duty of keeping any record of what comes into Court. I do not see the force of the argument, but think that such a report is practicable, necessary and required by law, and that such a report duly kept and reported to this Board would straighten a great many very crooked things.

Other articles often come into the Police Courts, and sometimes, through some precise officer, reach this office. I refer to weapons and implements taken from burglars, thieves, ruffians, garroters and murderers, such as guns, pistols, dirks, knives, rope-ladders, jimmies, slung-shots, skeleton keys, &c. Both directly and indirectly I have been told that such things are usually confiscated in the Police Courts, some of them being taken by the Justice and some given to the officers. Some of such articles ought, doubtless, to be restored to the original owners, but if not so restored, they should not be held as the private property of the officials. If valuable, as some of them are, they should go into private pockets, but if sold at all, into the Police Contingent Fund, and, if valueless, they should not be thrown in the way of others of the same class of criminals. Why should not all such weapons and implements be deposited with the property clerk, and then be arranged into a museum of artificial curiosities, carefully marked and numbered, and a record kept, so that it could easily be seen from whom they came, and for what purpose they were used.

The exhibition of the few things now in my possession, to gentlemen and ladies, both citizens and strangers, has given them, as they have stated, a clearer idea than they ever had of the difficulties and dangers incident to a policeman's life, the gratitude due to the faithful in this class of officers, and the immense importance and value of the whole Police Department to the community.

In view of these considerations, I have prepared a blank return to be made to this office every Monday, by the clerks of the Police Court, and by the inspectors of the Precincts, which returns seem essential that the Commissioners and the public may have an adequate idea of what is being done for the protection and restoration of property in these important outposts of the City Government.

I therefore respectfully suggest to your honorable Board, that such a general order be issued as the Commissioners or the General Superintendent may deem fit and proper.

Respectfully submitted to the Commissioners of Police. C. J. WARREN, Property Clerk.

General NYE wished to know the names of the Police Clerks who refused to make the reports.

Mr. WARREN said none of the Clerks had absolutely refused to make reports, but they had stated the difficulty of so doing.

General NYE—It is the duty of these clerks to keep a record and make returns of all the property that comes into their possession, and if the old clerks don't do it, we will have to get some who will.

Mr. BOWEN moved that the blank form for statements submitted by Mr. Warren be adopted by the Board as the one to be used by the Police Clerks in making their weekly returns. Carried.

Mr. CHOLWELL submitted a report from Deputy-Superintendent Carpenter, in answer to a resolution of inquiry by the Board as to the number of the force detailed for special duty, which showed that 105 men were so employed. The report was adopted.

Mr. BOWEN moved that five men, who had been injured in the service of the Board, and who were consequently unfitted for patrol duty, be detailed for special service.

Mr. CHOLWELL suggested that three of those men would come from the Ninth Ward, and if they were withdrawn it would leave the force there very small.

General NYE answered that the vacancies could be filled up from other Wards, and the question having been put on Mr. BOWEN'S motion it was adopted.

Mr. BOWEN then offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the books required by law to be opened to public inspection, shall be kept in the office of the Chief Clerk, to wit:

1. The record of stolen property, and the names of the owners, if ascertained, and the place where from, and the person from whom taken, with the general circ

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Historical Memoranda of the Negotiations Concerning Central American Affairs.

The Annual Message of President MONROE, for the year 1823, embodied two propositions, since known as the "Monroe Doctrine." The first was, that "The American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintained, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European power." This declaration owed its immediate existence to a controversy with Russia, in regard to her settlements on the northwest coast; but doubtless sprang ultimately from the motive which dictated the second proposition, namely, that "The United States consider any attempt on the part of the European Powers to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to their peace and safety." The secret history of this declaration shows that among the measures contemplated by the several European conferences was the reconquest of the lost provinces of Spain in America, the Czar having distinctly engaged to FERDINAND VII. that the Holy Alliance would assist in that enterprise, should the latter abrogate the Constitution recently granted to his Spanish subjects. The British Foreign Secretary, Mr. CANNING apprised Mr. RUSH, the American Resident at London, of the intended bargain to which England would be called to be a party; and begged that the Government of the United States would make such an announcement of her hostility to the scheme as should justify the English Government in opposing it. Mr. RUSH accordingly communicated the suggestion to Mr. ADAMS, the Secretary of State, and to this suggestion the Monroe Doctrine owes its origin. The effect abroad was electrical. England, who had invited the second declaration, openly repudiated and ridiculed the first, which mooted a proposition entirely new and inconsistent with her own imperial policy. King FERDINAND, three weeks after the Message was laid before Congress, appealed to the Czar, and the Conference of European Powers then in session, for a fulfillment of the contract; the Czar and the Conference, paralyzed by the attitude of England, never responded to the appeal. In his next and final Annual Message, President MONROE reiterated the propositions; but, it is worth while to observe, that they were merely recommendations to Congress in favor of a legislative expression to the same effect, and that Congress has never ventured to give such an expression. Russia, France and England have successively treated Mr. MONROE's theory as a baseless assumption.

The position of England in Central America, at the time of this transaction, was peculiar. The Belize, a strip a hundred miles long, set off from the coast line of the old vice-royalty of Guatemala, was in her occupation, with an island or two close to the shore; where, by virtue of several treaties with Spain, she cut mahogany and dye-woods; exercising no political authority whatever; but admitting as occasion demanded, the sovereignty of Spain. Upon Ruatan, Bonacca, and four other islets adjoining the territories of Honduras, the British lodged now and then, and replaced the native flag with the union jack, but as often went away, leaving the supremacy to Guatemala. The Musquito coast, reaching from Truxillo, the main sea port of Honduras, to San Juan, the only Atlantic sea port of Nicaragua, was occupied and governed under the disguise of a protectorate over the Mosquito Indians, one of a half dozen brutal tribes covering the territory; a protectorate which is claimed to have been renounced in treaties with Spain in 1786 and 1814. None of these pretensions were acknowledged by the newly-liberated States of Central America. Nicaragua repossessed herself of San Juan. From Mexico, a renewal of the lease of the Belize was obtained in 1826, Guatemala, however, disputing the right of Mexico to grant such renewal.

The overthrow of the Spanish power in America gave a new importance to all these territories so long secluded from the commerce of mankind, and Mr. PITT's scheme of an interoceanic transit by the Isthmus of Darien was revived by England and recognized by our own Government as an object of national concern and entirely independent of the pretensions of the Monroe doctrine. President ADAMS, through Mr. CLAY, his Secretary of State, dispatched a Minister to the Congress of Panama, in 1826, instructing him to move in favor of a route to the Pacific—a "route to be open to all the world," "not to be exclusively appropriated by any nation." Mr. ADAMS must be presumed to have known what the Monroe doctrine meant, as he was the channel through which it was submitted to Mr. MONROE; and he plainly saw no warrant in it for seeking an exclusive privilege across the Isthmus. President JACKSON adopted the same view. EDWARD LIVINGSTON, his Secretary of State, instructed the Envoy sent to Central America in 1831, to inquire into the nature of the grant just obtained by the King of the Netherlands for a ship canal through Lake Nicaragua, and to secure equality of rights for this Government. In 1835, the subject was recalled to the attention of the Senate, when resolutions presented by Mr. CLAYTON were almost unanimously adopted, requesting the President to consider the expediency of negotiating with foreign nations and the Governments of Central America, in regard to an interoceanic route. Acting on the resolutions, Gen. JACKSON dispatched Major CHARLES BIDDLE, a nephew of his arch-enemy, the illustrious financier, to Central America to procure information. Major BIDDLE exhibited speculative abilities even greater than those of his uncle. Instead of visiting Nicaragua, he went directly to Bogota, and procured a grant to himself of a route across the Isthmus of Panama. The President, disgusted, required the Government of New-Granada to repudiate the contract. It was subsequently renewed with Baron THIERRY, a French subject. It was just at this period that Don JUAN GALINDO, an Envoy from Guatemala to London, passed through Washington. He was commissioned to remonstrate at London against the outrages and encroachments of the British in Central America; at Washington he was to state his griefs to Mr. FORSYTH, the Secretary of State, and procure his support at the Court of St. James. The British had taken possession of Ruatan, in 1830, and had disregarded the remonstrances of Honduras. And Guatemala, having granted to a body of emigrants the portion of her coast at the south of and adjoining the Belize, the English colonists had attacked the settlers, driven them off and taken possession of the shore down to the Sarstoon River. They had also pushed their western frontier inward some sixty miles; and scoffed at the eminent domain of Guatemala in any part of the province. Mr. FORSYTH felt no disposition to aid Gen. GALINDO. He clearly saw no infraction of the Monroe doctrine in the acts of the English; or seeing it, shared none of the disposition of recent authorities, to make it the ground of remonstrance at the British Foreign Office. And yet the project of a canal was as rife, and the necessity of neutralizing the route as obvious, then as now. GALINDO, it may be added, met with the same reception at London that Capt. PARKER FRENCH encountered the other day at Washington. They claimed him as a runaway Irishman and British subject, and refused to recognize him as envoy.

Later, in 1839, the popular House of Congress passed unanimous resolves, suggesting to President VAN BUREN the same action recommended by the Senate to his illustrious predecessor. Nothing, however, came of it. The British in the meantime continued their operations at the Belize and in Mosquitia. In 1841, the Bay Islands were again seized. Greytown was held by the British, but was offered in 1841, to Nicaragua on condition certain boundary concessions should be made to Costa Rica. Nicaragua had only possessed it for a few months, when it was blockaded by an English fleet, on the pretence of Mosquito claims upon the Nicaraguan government. This blockade was raised in 1844. In 1847, Mr. BUCHANAN, as Secretary of State, anticipating the close of the Mexican war, the acquisition of California, and the rapid development of the new Territory of Oregon, negociated a treaty with New-Granada for a transit at Panama, to be open to all the nations of the world. The importance of the Isthmus route seems at the same moment to have reimpressed itself upon the British Government, which at once announced its intention of taking possession of the mouth of the San Juan River, including Punta Arenas; a resolution communicated in form to the Government of Honduras. In January, 1848, just after the conclusion of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, this intention was carried out. Greytown was captured; Serapiqui taken shortly after; and the British *Onorgos* presently flaunted her Majesty's flag over the waters of Lake Nicaragua. The occupation of the Belize was retained with the old tenacity and the borders of British Honduras further extended. Alarmed at the renewed energy of the British, the agents of the Central American States urged upon Mr. BUCHANAN the necessity of instant intervention. They pleaded the Monroe doctrine, which Mr. POLK in his message had solemnly reaffirmed. The only measure, however, upon which Mr. BUCHANAN ventured, was to send out Mr. ELIJAH HISE as Envoy, instructing him to procure information requisite for a treaty, but not to treat; and having achieved this first step, he turned to the Government of England, and without complaint against her aggressions, or intervention on behalf of our Central American allies, or a hint that we might regard her proceedings as violative of the Monroe declaration, invited her to join in a treaty adjusting existing difficulties on the Isthmus, neutralizing the proposed canal-route, and opening it to all the world on equal terms. In fact the application of Mr. BUCHANAN to Mr. CRAMPTON, on May 22, 1848, embodied the whole substance of the Clayton and Dallas treaties, the portions tending to terminate British pretensions on the Isthmus only excepted. Nor was this the only error of the Secretary of State. Taking advantage of the transfer of sovereignty, and of various boundary difficulties, the colony of the Belize had come to be occupied by the British Government with all the attributes of sovereignty; an assumption to which her own legislation, and the repeated protests of the several Isthmian States, were hostile. In dispatching a Consul to the Belize, Mr. BUCHANAN applied to the British Government, not to that of Guatemala, for his *exequatur*, thus sanctioning pretensions which the English had so far refrained from publicly advancing. In his instructions to Mr. HISE he likewise spoke of "the British province of the Belize," a description especially offensive to the Central Americans.

Mr. BUCHANAN went out of office with Mr. POLK, without accomplishing anything for the Isthmus routes, or vindicating in any sense the doctrine of MONROE. Mr. CLAYTON assumed his portfolio on the 4th of March, 1849. One of his earliest measures was to appoint Mr. E. G. SQUIER to the Central American mission, recalling HISE. The latter came back with the treaty which he had been instructed not to make, in which he secured a special privilege for the United States Government either to build a ship-canal through Nicaragua or to charter a company to do so, the consideration being that the army and navy of the American people should be at the service of the Nicaraguan Government in all emergencies to defend its frontiers, and guarantee the independence and integrity of that State and such of her neighbors as she might choose at any time to include in the bargain, against the world in arms. The treaty, as unauthorized, impracticable, unconstitutional and absurd, was suppressed in the State Department without reference to the Senate. Mr. SQUIER did better. He obtained a charter, and a treaty to protect it, from Nicaragua, the route being open to mankind. The treaty was signed in September, 1849. It contained no exclusive privilege, because the policy of our Government had been from the first to seek no such advantage, and because its possession would have provoked the animosity of every great commercial power. Mr. RIVES, the new Minister to France, had already broached the subject of a guarantee treaty to Lord PALMERSTON, who met the proposition with favor. The conversation that took place was minutely reported to our State Department. In the Fall Mr. LAWRENCE arrived at London, and on the 8th November invited the British Secretary to open negotiations. They were wisely, however, transferred to Washington, where the celebrated treaty of April 19, 1850, was signed by the Plenipotentiary, Sir H. L. BULWER, and JOHN M. CLAYTON. There is little room to doubt, as we look back at this Convention, that its character was the subject of very gross misapprehension on the part of the American public: and it is quite as sure that Mr. CLAYTON was self-deceived as to the force and import of certain vital provisions. The popular understanding was, that all the claims, pretensions and possessions of Great Britain were relinquished, not only at the Belize, but in Mosquitia and the adjacent islands, that the requisitions of the Monroe doctrine were even exceeded in the generous abandonment of England. An explanatory note from Mr. CLAYTON, in reply to one from Sir HENRY BULWER, came to light two years later, by which it appeared that the Belize was expressly excluded from the treaty. It was still deemed, however, that England had agreed to relinquish the Mosquito protectorate; but that interpretation was disclaimed by British Ministers, who contended that the language of the treaty only required that the protectorate should not be exerted to prejudice the neutrality of the Canal route, and prevented any extension by colonies, fortification, or otherwise, of the influence already possessed there by her Majesty. The expressions used certainly lacked decisive vigor to repel such interpretation, and it became evident that Mr. CLAYTON had failed to secure any one of the advantages the treaty promised. It was nevertheless ratified by the President, after an almost unanimous vote of the Senate in its favor. Ten days later the British Government issued a declaration, that the Bay Islands were a British Colony, and, replacing the Honduras flag at Ruatan with the English, took final possession.

This circumstance, and the fact that the Mosquito protectorate remained in full vigor, aroused the public mind to realize the worthlessness of the Clayton Treaty, and to demand either an enforcement of the American interpretation, or the substitution of a more definite convention. The representative of Nicaragua was at Washington, an eternal protestant against the treaty as an unwarrantable interference in the domestic concerns of his Government. The popular clamor for a revision of the treaty was in the meantime too noisy to be disregarded. In July, 1851, a conference on the subject was held at Washington between the Secretary of State, the British Minister, and the envoys of Costa Rica and Nicaragua. Nothing resulted. The year passed without further movement. Early in the Spring of 1852, renewed conferences occurred, to which the American Secretary and Mr. CRAMPTON were parties. On the 30th of April, these resulted in a pair of propositions, as the basis of a new treaty; and, with some modifications, they really form the groundwork of the treaty now awaiting ratification. They brought the Mosquito territory within extremely narrow limits; gave San Juan and the adjacent districts to Nicaragua, on condition of her paying ten per cent. *ad valorem* of the duties collected at the port to the Mosquitos; abandoned their protectorate, and fixed the dividing line between Costa Rica and Nicaragua upon the left bank of the San Juan, and the south shore of the Lakes, to the river La Flor; thence to the Pacific. These two propositions, when submitted to Nicaragua, were at once declined, with a strong protest against foreign intervention. Costa Rica, as was to be expected, accepted them promptly. Mr. WEBSTER, disappointed at the recusancy of Nicaragua, and ascribing it to the representations of Mr. MARCOLETA, its Envoy, adopted the policy persisted in by his successors of declining to recognize that gentleman's diplomatic character. In the meantime, the Greytown people took that care of themselves nobody else was disposed to take of them. While Messrs. WEBSTER and CRAMPTON were debating, they set up a Free Government, ran up the flag of his Mosquito Majesty, as ultimate suzerain, but elected their officers, and levied taxes with all the independence of a separate State. This fact, with the attempted action of Mr. FILLMORE'S Cabinet, called the attention of the next session of Congress to the subject. On the 30th of December, 1852, the President laid before the Senate all the information in his possession, together with the correspondence between Messrs. CLAYTON and BULWER previously to the ratification of the Treaty at Washington. The result was a stormy debate. Messrs. DOUGLAS and CASS led off with a violent attack upon the treaty and its maker; the former taking the ground, that neither England nor any other foreign power ought to be a party to a Central American Treaty; that Mr. CLAYTON ought to have accepted the Hise negotiation, thus securing an exclusive privilege, and dispensing with the guarantees or partnerships of European Governments. Mr. SEWARD replied in defence of the Treaty; charging England with having violated its spirit in regard to Mosquitia, and its letter in regard to Ruatan; and recommending a year's notice to Great Britain to vacate the protectorate and the Islands. Subsequently, Mr. CLAYTON resumed his seat in the Senate, and defended himself against his oppugners; and was followed in a masterly speech by Mr. EVERETT on the same side. In the meantime a change had occurred in the British Ministry. Lord JOHN RUSSELL, the new Foreign Secretary, wrote a letter in January, offering to make every concession the American Government might require. The expiration of Mr. FILLMORE'S term of office prevented action on this tender. President PIERCE, entering upon his official functions, repronounced the Monroe doctrine in still more emphatic terms than Mr. POLK. Mr. BUCHANAN, the Minister to Great Britain, was nevertheless intrusted with the duty of negotiating a new treaty, thus evincing that neither he nor Mr. MARCY, nor President PIERCE, interpreted the dogma of MONROE as depriving Great Britain of the right to intervene in the affairs of the Isthmus. Unfortunately, the Russian war, with the unhappy imbroglio of the British enlistments, interposed to prevent a settlement of the question. Then came the long and fruitless negotiations of Mr. BUCHANAN; the cession of the Bay Islands to Honduras in August, and the treaty finally executed by the Earl of CLARENDON and Mr. DALLAS.

END OF THE GREAT TELEGRAM CONTROVERSY.—A London paper assures us that Messrs. LONGMAN, having taken the advice of the highest authorities of the present day upon questions relating to the English language and literature, have signified their intention of having the word "telegram" henceforth inserted in all dictionaries published by them, and that it will accordingly appear as a recognized term in the forthcoming edition of *Johnson's Dictionary*, which is to be published under the superintendence of Dr. LATHAM. We suppose that this practical decision will finally close the controversy.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Miss Jessie White—Garibaldi—Piedmont Affairs—A New American Prima Donna—A Curious History—Crime in France—New French Dictionary—Americans in Paris.

From our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, Nov. 26, 1857.

A telegraphic dispatch from the South informs us that Miss WHITE, the friend of MAZZINI and of Italian liberty, has at length been set at liberty, with the injunction to leave immediately the Italian States. This lady, as you will recollect, was compromised in the affair of Leghorn and Genoa in June last, and since that time has lain a prisoner in the ducal palace. I do not know whether you have ever published a biography of Miss WHITE, but certainly there are traits in her short history well worth the telling.

Miss JESSIE MERITON WHITE is an English girl, scarcely 23 years of age, the daughter of a well-known and rich shipbuilder. She was educated at Paris, at the boarding-school of Madame BASCANS. French, German and Italian are languages as familiar to her as her mother tongue, and she makes some pretensions to writing verses. At 16 Miss WHITE had one of those ideal physiognomies of the keepsakes; tall, straight, meagre, schooled to gymnastic exercises, but, wrapped up in the languid reverie of those organizations in which mind domineers the flesh, there was in all her person such a harmony of form, such an expression of melancholy, that every one stopped to gaze at her. Her hair had the golden tint which Italian painters give to their angels. The deep blue of her eyes doubled the power and the charm of her expression.

When Miss WHITE left school and returned to England, she read the poems of THOMAS MOORE. "Lalla Rook" and the "Loves of the Angels" fascinated her; her heart was awakened. She was prepared to abandon herself to one of those romances of the brain which terminate ordinarily by a marriage at Gretna Green. Happily, Miss WHITE encountered at her father's house one of those enthusiastic friends of Italy, who excited her imagination on the wrongs of that country, and thus turned the channel of her thoughts.

Among the Italian revolutionists there is one who, seen from a distance, seizes the imagination more than the others. By his daring, his words, and even by his costume, GARIBALDI resembles more the hero of a romance than a man of our prosaic age. For the soldiers of the King of Naples, who saw him at Velletri, GARIBALDI is a myth; he is invulnerable, he has the gift of ubiquity, he is the devil himself. Miss WHITE saw him at London and loved him. But GARIBALDI is an honest man, and in pity for this diseased mind he undertook to disenchant it, by a demonstration of plain habits and tastes. Often, too, he spoke of his regretted wife; of that heroic flight after the fall of Rome, through the gauntlet of Austrian posts; of those nights passed in ditches full of water, and on a fisherman's boat in the Adriatic; of all the terrible trials where his poor wife, at the end of her strength, had succumbed without a murmur of complaint. Miss WHITE conquered her love, but she preserved her admiration, and, during the voyage of GARIBALDI to America, she took care of his children, who had been placed in a boarding-school at London.

The departure of the Piedmontese for the Crimea, during the late war, gained for the King, VICTOR EMMANUEL, as every one knows, a great popularity in England. A King who has made war and fought valiantly in the ranks like the commonest of his soldiers; a King who is as gallant to women as was FRANCIS I. or HENRY IV., who aims at the re-constitution of Italy, who detests the Austrians, and who mocks at the ravings of Vienna and the Vatican—Miss WHITE had found her ideal: she loved VICTOR EMMANUEL.

The King made a visit to London. Miss WHITE asked for and gained an audience. Alas! She learned too soon that romance finishes quick in the presence of this soldier-King, of this grand-nephew of HENRY IV., who carries love by storm. Miss WHITE fell into a profound melancholy.

It was then that she knew and became connected with MAZZINI.

Nothing resembles less the real MAZZINI than the MAZZINI of the European police. He bears the type of a Jew, has an aquiline nose, a saffron complexion, small, gray, lively eyes, shaded under heavy eyebrows, gray beard, and a cigar always in his mouth; medium height, slim, and manners more energetic than distinguished. MAZZINI has the genius of propagandism; he is always searching for proselytes. His mild, highly colored, insinuating, caressing language, has an irresistible charm. One would say that something speaks in the man that is not of the man.

Miss WHITE took him for an apostle, and loved him, perhaps only by vanity, for vanity enters largely into the life of the English people, and in nothing more than in affairs of the heart; she embraced with pride the hope of serving as an instrument in the deliverance of Italy. At first she addressed meetings in Scotland. The sight of so beautiful a girl, her inspired air, her excited language, provoked the greatest enthusiasm. This first success finished in attaching her to the cause of MAZZINI, who for her was no longer a man, but a Messiah. She went to Genoa, as the Turks go to Mecca, to see the sanctuary of the prophet.

In Italy she was warmly received in the aristocratic society of Genoa, bouquets were sent to her, verses were dedicated to her, she had serenades; but her triumph was of short duration. The attempt at Genoa and Leghorn was soon made; her intimate relations with MAZZINI, and her well-known political sentiments, compromised her. She was ordered at first to leave the Italian Territory, but she refused, was thrown into prison, and has now just gained her liberty. These details on the personal history of Miss WHITE I gather from an Italian source, in the columns of the *Courrier* of this City.

The late Woodman case brings to mind another history connected with the commencement of that scandalous drama in Paris, which adds a new leaf to the tale, not less scandalous than the other. The natural sense of repugnance which one feels for entering into the field of scandal, alone prevents me from unrolling before you a history of depravity in high life which would form a fit pendant to the foregoing. The fact is, Paris has become the rendezvous for all that class of people in high life who can no longer live at that home, of that class who are obliged to seek abroad, not only a separation from a bad home reputation, but a place of greater seclusion for the indulgence of their passions and appetites. But an exposure of these individuals and their acts would neither gain reputation for the writer who undertook the task, nor for the journal that published it, and worse than all, would do no good in the way of reformation. Suffice it to say that there are at this moment at Paris,—and, in fact, have been at any moment within the last five years,—a considerable number of Americans, of the rich and educated classes, particularly women, who do more to bring the American name in disrepute than five times the number of respectable persons do to maintain it. Moreover, there are people moving in respectable society here who perhaps would be astonished themselves to be reminded of their real position at home.

A new American candidate for operatic honors is about to appear before the public. It is a lady who not only bears a title and a pretty, especially an intellectual, face, but who has a tragic history to heighten her attractiveness in the eyes of the public. I speak of Miss WARD, Countess Something. You will recollect the tragic history of this lady's marriage which I gave you last Winter. She was married a year before to a Russian nobleman at Florence, according to the American law. Three weeks after the marriage—a short honeymoon you will perceive—her worthy husband informed her that no marriage contract was binding on a Russian subject that was not performed after the Greek rites, and, thereupon, he walked off, carrying with him all his forsaken wife's jewels. Miss WARD and her mother afterward went to St. Petersburg, and there, making the acquaintance of Mr. SALA, editor of *Dickens' Household Words*, who at once interested himself in their cause; a petition was carried to the Emperor, giving the details of the case and asking for the rehabilitation of Miss WARD'S honor. The Czar, with a promptness and a justice which should forever stand to the credit of his name, immediately ordered that his agents abroad be authorized to arrest the scoundrel wherever he could be found. He was discovered at Naples, arrested by the Neapolitan police, conveyed to the frontiers of Russia, taken in charge by the Russian police, carried to Warsaw, the city to which he belonged, marched into church, and married by force of law to Miss WARD in due form. The ceremony ended, the now Countess of —— bade farewell to her husband *malgré lui*, and returned to Paris. Her father and brother had arrived from the United States, and were present at the marriage, determined to wreak summary vengeance on the scoundrel, in case he refused what the law and honor demanded of him. Mr. SALA was also present. Since that time Miss WARD has resided principally in Italy, where she has been developing her musical talent with the view of appearing before the public. She is said to have made immense progress within a year, and it is thought has an organ that will bring her up to a high rank in the profession. A friend at the *Conservatoire* informs me that this week Miss WARD had an audition before the jury of the Grand Opera in this city, and that she acquitted herself in this difficult ordeal with great credit. It cannot be hoped, she, no doubt, does not hope herself, to meet an engagement at the French Opera of Paris; for of the many American candidates who have been heard before the jury of that establishment within the last few years, not one has met with any encouragement; and yet the *personnel* of the Grand Opera contains very many second and third-rate artists in first-rate places. It seems, however, that there is a certain justice in the judgment of this jury, and that America is destined never to produce a star of the first rank in the musical world. Our artists gain a certain point of perfection and there stop. Italy, degraded in so many other things, remains the land of song, and we can well afford to acknowledge her supremacy in this respect. Miss WARD has left for London, where, under the powerful protection of Mr. SALA, she will, no doubt, make a happy musical *début*.

The late extraordinary murder trial in the department of the Aine, in which four men, the leaders of a band of murderers and robbers who had for a long time laid the country in contribution, were condemned to the guillotine, developed some singular traits of character. These country assassins are distinguished from those of the city by the choice of their instruments of murder. At Paris the accessories of crime are civilized arms. In the country they still use the hatchet and mallet. The club of Cain has not yet been sharpened into a catelan or a bowie-knife. VILLET, one of the criminals in the late trial, with an honest physiognomy, replied to each charge of assassination with which he was reproached, by putting his hand on his heart, and declaring,

"Gentlemen, if I had done it, I am too frank not to say so."

In the family, for the band were more or less of the same family, there is one who professes to be deaf, (his deafness is to be cured in a few days by a "radical operation,") who always took his time to respond to the questions of the Judge. Thus his Honor said to him,

"You are accused of having killed a horse merchant?

"What did you say?"

"You killed a horse merchant?

"Yes, Monsieur le President, I know very well how to take care of horses."

When condemned to death, this man, who was the father and leader of the band, declared that it was abominable to condemn a man to death who had not heard his trial and was not therefore able to defend himself!

LEMAIRE, another of the condemned, declared coolly to the Court, that he, being the strongest, was charged with the killing department of their joint operations!

A witness, related to the prisoners, was indebted to the Judge for the following interesting discovery:

"You are the grandmother of the preceding witness?" demanded the Judge.

"Oh! as for that, no!"

"But he is the son of your daughter?"

"As for that, yes!"

"Therefore you are his grandmother?"

"Can that be possible?"

"How? Have you never thought of that?"

"Never; never."

The grandmother found her grandson in a Court of Assizes.

The first volume of the Historical Dictionary of the French language is now in press. This Dictionary, which is the work of the French Academy, and was commenced in 1833, is designed to be the most complete and curious work on language yet printed. This first volume, which is composed of 400 pages in quarto is only the fortieth part of letter A! At the same rate it would require a hundred centuries to finish the work; but happily for the reputation of the present Academy, a large proportion of the work is already finished, and this first volume is only sent out as an *avant-courrier*, to receive the judgments and the criticism of the learned world. The form of the volume may suffer subsequent modifications, and the matter once decided, the other volumes will follow in rapid succession. The preparation of this immense work is divided among the various *savans* of the Academy according to their respective abilities and acquirements, and each, it is said, will endeavor to leave this one of his brightest claims for posthumous glory. It must not be supposed, however, that A is going to make forty volumes, for taking twenty volumes as an average for the entire twenty-six letters, which is about just, we would thus have a Dictionary of 520 volumes! The fact is, that the first volume, just published, is made up mostly of introductory remarks, and contains but a small portion of A at the end; so that the balance of this letter perhaps will not occupy more than another volume.

The Indian revolt has inspired a flood of *brochures, feuilletons*, and chapters on the English rule in the East; but as a general thing these are only elaborations on a state of things that is easily recognized at a glance. The last of these works is entitled, *The Sentiments of Justice and Humanity of England in the Indian Question*, and takes strong ground against the indiscriminate vengeance of the English army on the non-resistant populations.

Some time ago M. EMILE DE GIRARDIN sold his shares in the journal *La Presse*, to M. MILLAUD, for 825,000 francs. M. DE GIRARDIN possessed 40 of 75 shares, and thus had a controlling power in the direction of the journal. M. MILLAUD stepped exactly into the position of M. DE GIRARDIN, and supposed, until recently, that he possessed the same powers in the direction of the journal. But lately a difficulty arose; a change was made in the editorial corps and in the general tone of the paper, and in these mutations a question of right sprung up between M. MILLAUD and M. RONY, who as chief editor of the journal, represents the other 35 shares. M. RONY cited M. MILLAUD before the tribunals to show why he should not continue in charge of the journal, and he gained his cause. So that MILLAUD has been placed in the singular position of having paid 825,000 francs to gain something over which he has not the control.

The *Moniteur*, official journal of the French Government, commences an article on the American elections this morning thus: "The *States* of New-York, Baltimore and New-Orleans have gone," &c. The same *Moniteur* has a correspondent at Richmond, Va., who keeps it advised on the progress of the American financial crisis. The French Government has discovered a new centre to the western world.

MALAKOFF.

The British Protectorate of Mosquito.

GLASGOW, Thursday, Nov. 26, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Previously to the time of the great gold discoveries in California, Mosquito was, for the generality of your countrymen, in a great measure, a *terra incognita*. It was from their anxiety to obtain the most practical line of transit between the two oceans, that the idea occurred to them of the King of the Mosquito being a mere myth, and the kingdom and the protectorate claimed to be exercised over it by England, a mere contrivance, got up on the spur of the moment, to enable England to exercise some control as regards the transit, and Mr. SQUIER and others who at that time followed his track of rabid political hostility to English interests, did all in their power to exasperate the prejudice against us those suppositions occasioned.

From having been resident in Mosquito since 1841, till this year, and thus acquainted with the true history of affairs there, I saw how unjust those imputations were, and therefore took occasion of visits to the States at various times, to publish, under the names of "Spectator," "Visitor," &c., in various papers in New-York and Philadelphia, true accounts of the connection that had subsisted between England and Mosquito, for some 200 years previously. But I fear those publications were of but little benefit, as insinuations against the rapacity and ambition of England still continued prevalent in the American papers, while we English in Mosquito *knew* that our Government had refused to accept a cession from this country from the late Mosquito King, and had far greater occasion to cry out against it for the indifference and neglect which attended all the representations we made regarding the increasing prevalence of crime and grievances of various sorts, such neglect tending to prove, to our entire conviction, that the Mosquito Protectorate, far from being considered by our Government any sort of advantage whatever, had become an irksome piece of routine, of which it would gladly have divested itself but for the shame that must have attended such renunciation.

It was, therefore, with feelings of much satisfaction that I learned that our Government had resolved to send out so efficient and trustworthy a negotiator as Sir GORE OUSELEY, to arrange with your Government, among other matters, all those connected with Mosquito, including, of course, I presume, that deplorable affair, the bombardment and burning of Greytown, which is to be regretted quite as much for the detriment it entailed upon the character of your Government, for having inflicted the injury, as upon that of ours for having submitted to it, unquestioned—an affair which will be found to have resulted both from the misrepresentations imposed upon your Press and Government, and from neglect upon the part of ours of explicit and mutual understandings with respect to the *status* of the town. If the British Government had made it clearly understood that Greytown was under its protection (as undoubtedly it was,) the town would never have been bombarded; and if your Government had not listened to the interested misrepresentations and falsehoods propagated on the part of the Transit Company, or had employed an officer of more judgment and discretion than HOLLINS, that calamity would equally have been avoided.

Neither the Mosquito Protectorate nor the Mosquito King is a fiction; but he, his men and their country, are utterly worthless as compared with the value of a good understanding between our two Governments; and no such course regarding Mosquito would have been pursued as our Government has followed since 1844, but for the utter ignorance it has been in throughout—and still remains in—respecting the general condition of the country, the British interests in it, and the portion of its inhabitants called Mosquito men—by far the worst.

What course Sir GORE OUSELEY may pursue regarding the country it were hard to guess, ignorant as he cannot but be of its circumstances and of the nature of its population, and unable, as he will find himself, to extract almost any reliable information, on these subjects, from our present Consul at Greytown, who is chiefly to blame for having allowed the country to drift into its present scandalous condition of unchecked crime. It would be well, therefore, that some of your countrymen who have had opportunity for informing themselves, should inform your Government of the circumstances of the case, which will be found to be about as follows:

First. That the British interests in Mosquito excepting those of the grantees of portions of the land, which may or may not become valuable, and some mahogany cuttings on the north coast, were about *nil*, the mahogany cutting and the small trade of the Eastern coast being almost destroyed through the state of insubordination and crime into which the Indians have lapsed through the neglect of the young king, and of the two last British Consuls, his appointed advisers.

Second. That the two Governments of Nicaragua and Honduras, being about the worst in Christendom, never having been in any degree maritime, there being no roads in Mosquito, and the whole Spanish race inveterately detested by the Indians, they can never govern Mosquito, the innumerable river-mouths, lagoons and creeks of which, on the dissolution of the king's authority, (relaxed greatly at present, but capable, under advice and support, of being reestablished and made most useful in the management of the Indians,) will become, in all probability, a vast nest of pirates.

Third. That there is no practical mode of recovering *such* a country from its present state of disorder, and making it again *visitable* by strangers, but by reëstablishing the king's authority and requiring him to reappoint the former native functionaries—dismissed by the Consuls—headmen and quartermasters (so called, but, in reality, constables) in each river and coast district, for the purpose of arresting criminals and carrying them before him, and still more for assisting him in the Judicial circuits made personally by his ancestors, for the punishment of crime and the redress of grievances, which circuits—also deplorably abolished by the British Consuls—he should be required to recommence immediately.

Fourth. The ancient revenue of poll-tax of a dollar a head having, as occasioning much abuse, been abolished (by myself, as acting for the King, during his minority in 1844) and an import duty of 5 per cent. (2½ originally) substituted with a duty on mahogany exported, and these revenues having become greatly reduced through the disorganized state of the country, it would be highly desirable to grant the King a small subsidy for his subsistence, and that of the functionaries he must employ.

It is, Sir, your public to whom all these considerations should be addressed, as, for it, of far greater interest and importance than for that of this country, being, for the latter, far too remote and abstract, while for the United States they involve this material consideration, that if Mosquito, *instead of being placed under a joint-protectorate of the United States and Great Britain*, be partitioned between those despicable Spanish States, it will (besides sacrificing its respectable communities of Protestant Creoles) in all human probability fall a prey to WALKER or some such unprincipled adventurer, to be turned into a Slave-State, and then form a footing for the further operations of the great faction of slavery-propagandism, or become, as I have said, a vast nest of pirates. And, in conclusion be it observed, that before I left the country, the Mosquito men about Sandy Bay had already tried their hands in plundering a small Belgian vessel and nearly killing her captain, who appealed for redress to both the King and the British Consul, and got, as usual, none whatever. I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

JAS. STANISLAUS BELL.

Notes and Queries on the President's Message.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The President says in substance that the Federal Constitution forbids the issuing of paper money by Banks under State authority; but that "unfortunately" a contrary "construction has now prevailed too long to be changed." *Quere.*—How long does it take to annul a constitutional provision by adverse construction? What period of limitation bars a constitutional principle?

Upwards of thirty years' acquiescence in the Missouri Compromise was supposed to have settled the constitutional question in that case. This it seems was a mistake. (See Mr. B's inaugural and message.) Perhaps less time is requisite, out of deference to Popular Sovereignty, to invalidate a principle of the Constitution by disobedience, than to settle its construction by its own legislative and executive ministers, with the general consent of the country. Or is it subject to a sliding scale of interpretation? If so what is that scale?

The Walker fillibustering expedition—the last one, I mean—is denounced; the Federal authorities at New-Orleans are, by implication, accused of negligence in discharging WALKER upon "insufficient bail," but not for permitting his expedition to sail; and the President "commends the whole subject to the serious attention of Congress." If it be the duty of Congress, as he intimates, to "adopt such measures as will be effectual in restraining our citizens from committing such outrages," by further enactments, what was the President's duty in regard to enforcing the existing law which places the whole civil and military power of the Government at his disposal "for the purpose of preventing the carrying on any such expedition," and to calling to account and dismissing those officials who connived at it, who disobeyed his instructions and by their negligence, "notwithstanding his precautions, the expedition has escaped from our shores?" Have we here another sliding scale? and if so, what is the principle by which it is regulated?

Mr. BUCHANAN says "All [the supporters of the Kansas-Nebraska act] were cordially united upon the great doctrine of popular sovereignty, which is the vital principle of our free institutions."

Quere.—What is this "*great doctrine*," as interpreted by the Kansas act? The President says "the domestic institutions" which, according to that act, "The people were perfectly free to form and regulate in their own way, are the relation between the master and slave and a few others, [to wit husband and wife, parent and child,] and are entirely distinct from institutions of a political character." Then political rights, or government, do not belong to "popular sovereignty." It only extends to domestic or family relations. Is not this clear? Verily, then, the fraternity of popular sovereigns is extensive—more so than our proud and universal Yankee nation have imagined. In what clime indeed does it not exist? But perhaps what is popular sovereignty in Kansas is not popular sovereignty everywhere else. Is here another sliding scale? If so, what is the key to it?

On the adoption of the Constitution the President says, "They (the people of Kansas) are to vote by ballot, and the ballots cast at said election shall be indorsed 'Constitution, with Slavery,' and 'Constitution with no Slavery.'" But whether with or without Slavery, "the Constitution will be transmitted to Congress." And again, "if any portion of the inhabitants shall refuse to vote, this will be their own voluntary act, and they alone will be responsible for the consequences." *Hobson's choice* has hitherto been deemed stringent. Now it appears that it was redundant liberty. The free choice of Kansas is *This*, whether or no, and you shall "be responsible for the consequences."

QUERIST.

The Vanderbilt News.

This is the the title of a sheet of which two copies have come to us, purporting to have been issued on board the *Vanderbilt* during her last voyage to Europe, but which were evidently printed upon her arrival. The contents probably contributed to the amusement of the passengers upon the way.

We find among them the following by an American lady, more distinguished hitherto in a different art:

To the Hen that laid the egg the poet had for breakfast, on board the *Vanderbilt*, Monday morning, Nov. 2, 1857.

BY MISS HARRIET G. HOSMER.

Hail laying bird! and thrice all hail!
Thou'st raised an egg; my voice I'll raise.
For will shall not, if flesh shall fail,
To greet thy lays, with other lays.

Thy yolk was easy, but for me,
Though with material more ample,
How idly vain the hope would be,
Like thee to set as good egg sample!

In vain tho' e'en heart's blood I spill,
And yet than now, what time more fit,
While I upon the *Vanderbilt*,
Or brooding o'er the hatch-way sit?

But no! myself I could not plume
In plucking all thy feathers rare
From out thy cap, or back, or doom
Thy nature to a Biped Bear.

For laying claims to laying eggs
Would be too like (my way of reading)
The last hen on her final legs,
'Twould be the last last fowl proceeding.

I'm not in-grate, nor yet in small,
Or smaller things would do thee wrong;
Thou shellest out thy little all,
Like Shelley, I'll give thee a song.

A song, and words of comfort too,
Progression still kind nature sings,
And keeping this advice in view,
Lay thyself out for greater things.

For greater things, and thou shalt shine,
Confessed by savage and by sage;
If other voices are like mine,
The only Nestor of the age.

CORSICAN VENGEANCE.—M. ABBATUCCI, the recently deceased Minister of Justice in France, was admirably qualified, it would appear, by the experience of his own family history, to appreciate the advantages of a civilized system of jurisprudence. The correspondent of an English journal writes of him:

"With one of his countrymen, M. CASA BIANCA, the Senator, he was at deadly feud. For upwards of two centuries it has been said in Corsica, that every ditch in the low woodland is full of bones of the Abbatuccis slaughtered by the Casa Biancas; and that every well hides bodies of Casa Biancas murdered by the Abbatucci clan. And so the feud had gone on, and no civilization of our 19th century could bring these two heads of the two families to endure each other. The other evening M. CASA BIANCA was seated at a whist table at the right hand of an acquaintance of mine, who was playing against him. A new comer announced the official news of ABBATUCCI's demise. "He is dead?" asked M. CASA BIANCA, earnestly—"you are certain he is dead?" and, on confirmation of the news, he rose, laid down his cards, and said, with great fervor and solemnity, "*E finita la vendetta*" (the vengeance is ended.)

SUPERSTITION IN ENGLAND.—The Birmingham *Journal* states that a young woman near that city was robbed of a new cotton dress, "and 3d. extra to make the charm complete," by a fortune teller, who left her promising that "the dress should be immediately buried in the neighboring churchyard until five o'clock, when she would exhume it and return with the girl's fate in her pocket." Of course neither the woman nor the dress has since appeared.

A "FIRST-RATE NOTICE" OF A BRIDEGROOM.—A Western exchange paper contains the following notice:

"Married in Seymour, on Sunday, the 4th inst., by Esquire CARTER, Mr. GEORGE WOLFROM (better known as old WOLFROM, the tanner,) to Mrs. FREDERICK MILLER, a charming widow of twenty-two. Old WOLFROM is the ugliest and filthiest man in the United States, without any exception, and how, with all his ugliness, he got the widow's consent to have him is a mystery to us. We can assure the bride that she need not be afraid of any woman running away with WOLFROM, for she is the only woman that has been within ten feet of him for twenty years."

The Natick *Observer* remarks: "The shoe business is gradually reviving in this town. We hear of manufacturers putting out their stock in larger quantities, and we learn that the price of bottoming is a trifle higher than it was a month ago."

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Board of Aldermen.

THE MAYOR AND ALDERMEN TO SELECT CIVIL AND POLICE COURT CLERKS—STEAMBOAT LANDINGS TO BE REMOVED.

The Board of Aldermen met on Monday evening, President CLANCY in the Chair.

The following resolution was offered by Alderman HARRIS:

Resolved, That the Board of Aldermen hereby give notice to his Honor, the Mayor, that they will meet in Convention on Monday, the 21st day of December, at 2 P. M., in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, for the purpose of selecting Police Clerks; and, also, to select Clerks for the District Courts in the place of those whose terms of office have expired, or are about to expire the present month. And he is respectfully invited to be present, as provided for by law passed April 15, 1853.

The resolution was adopted.

A petition was received from James O'Reilly, complaining that the farmers had not the accommodations west of Washington Market which were laid out for them; and also complaining of the action of the City Inspector and the Market Clerk. The paper was referred to a Special Committee for investigation.

The resolution concurring with the Councilmen to build a retaining wall in Fifth-avenue, was called up again and adopted.

The special reports on the removal of steamboat landings were called up again by Alderman STEERS.

Alderman WILSON moved the adoption of the minority report (opposed to removal.)

Alderman STEERS moved the adoption of the report in favor of removal to stations further up town, which was adopted by a vote of 13 to 8.

President CLANCY (having left the chair) moved to take up the report in favor of concurring with the Councilmen, to increase the salary of the Street Commissioner to $5,000 a year. He moved that the name of Charles Devlin be inserted, but withdrew it.

Alderman TUCKER opposed it, and defied any member of the Board to give a good reason for the increase.

The report was adopted by a vote of 15 to 6.

Alderman COULTER moved to take up the report on a new City Hall. Lost.

President CLANCY moved to take up the report concurring to increase the salary of the City Inspector to $5,000 a year. The report was taken up and adopted by a vote of 17 to 5.

The Board then adjourned to Wednesday.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met on Monday afternoon; the President, J. N. PHILLIPS, Esq., in the Chair.

A petition for the admission of Aaron M. Burr, as a Commissioner of Deeds, was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

CHARGE AGAINST THE CITY INSPECTOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILMEN.

A petition was presented by Councilman MCCAHILL, from James O'Reilley, No. 123 West Twenty-fifth-street, alleging that for several years past, a part of of West Washington Market was laid out as a stand for farmers to sell their produce, as well as for the sale of produce from the market-boats. It states that about the 1st of September, Dan. Marran, and a carpenter named Blood, commenced and erected on the square between thirty and forty stands, which they sold for several thousand dollars. One stand was said to be sold for $850, another for $615, another for $350. Other stands were alleged to have been sold at prices varying from $250 to $450, the proceeds of which were received by the City Inspector and Matthew Green, clerk of the market. From a conversation with Mr. Green, the petitioner ascertained that these stands were put up for the City Inspector to sell. The petition stated that the City Inspector gave several Aldermen and Councilmen stands in the market, in order that thereby they might be induced to make favorable reports and ordinances for that officer.

Mr. Reilley alleges that more than $10,000 was derived from the sale of these stands to Mr. Morton. The Clerk of the Market told the petitioner that the Market Committee all got stands for supporting the City Inspector.

Whereupon, he asks for a Committee to investigate the truth of these specifications, and to compel the City Inspector to state what stands have been given away as bribes, and to whom, and that he be compelled to pay into the City Treasury the proceeds derivable from such sales.

The reading of this petition was followed by a long and animated discussion upon the question whether the matter ought to be referred to a special Committee or to the Committee on Markets.

Ultimately, the petition was referred to a special Committee, consisting of Messrs. McCahill, Rochner, Dunn, Odell and Warner, who will report on Wednesday week. The Committee were directed by a special resolution to inquire as to the construction of sheds at West Washington Market.

CITY OIL-LAMPS.

A resolution directing the Comptroller to advertise for parties willing to undertake the cleaning, repairing and furnishing with oil, all the oil-lamps of the City, was laid over.

TOMPKINS-SQUARE.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the City Inspector to permit country and market wagons to stand for the present on the southerly side of Tompkins-square, for market purposes.

Several accounts and petitions for payment for fitting up polling places were laid over under the rule.

The petition of Thaddeus B. Wakeman, and also of other parties similarly applying, to be constituted Commissioners of Deeds, was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

The resolution of the President, requesting David T. Valentine to prepare his annual Manual, was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

A resolution was adopted directing that the workingmen be paid their wages for work done on the roads, that all men having claims up to Nov. 28, 1857, present them at the Comptroller's office, and that Charles Turner, Esq., Ex-Deputy Street Commissioner, be requested to audit the bills, so that they may receive a *pro rata* amount upon their claims.

On motion the Board agreed to meet for the future on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, instead of on Thursdays.]

PAVING CANAL-STREET.

The report of the Committee on Assessments, confirming the assessment for paving Canal-street, was next brought up, accompanied by a remonstrance against such confirmation, and the opinion of the Corporation Counsel. Mr. BUSTEED's opinion was, that notice of the contract was *not* necessary. An animated discussion took place on the motion to refer to the Law Committee. Finally, the remonstrance, and the opinion of the Corporation Counsel, were laid on the table, leaving the report of the Committee on Assessments still in the hands of the Committee of the Whole.

The Board, after the transaction of some other formal business, adjourned to Wednesday.

FIGHT BETWEEN TWO COUNCILMEN.—Councilman HASWELL and Councilman (elect) GENET met in the room of the Clerk of the Board of Councilmen, Monday, and from hard words proceeded to harder blows. GENET, who favors ARGUELLES for the Presidency of the next Board, charged HASWELL, who is also a Democratic candidate, with having obtained friends by promises of prominent positions on Committees. HASWELL denied having done so. GENET pulled out $100 in gold and offered to bet that he had; HASWELL said he would give him a hundred if he could prove it. GENET took the responsibility of making the charge. HASWELL let go his right upon the person of GENET, thereby hurting him and spilling his money upon the floor. GENET righted and delivered his mauler square on the eye of the prospective President. The clerks (for a wonder) succeeded in separating them; the money was gathered up and the scene shifted.

The Board of Canvassers.

The Board of Canvassers concluded their labors at a late hour on Monday evening by declaring in favor of those shown to have received the largest number of votes. The following are the totals for Mayor, Governors of the Almshouse and Supervisors. The official vote will be published to-morrow:

FOR MAYOR.

Daniel F. Tiemann	42,208	Scattering	103
Fernando Wood	40,888		
Tiemann's majority			2,320
Total vote cast			81,199

FOR GOVERNOR OF THE ALMSHOUSE.

Anthony Dugro	42,467	C. Schwartzwalder	61
Washington Smith	22,908	Scattering	286
Freder'k C. Wagner	16,910		

FOR SUPERVISORS—(Democrats.)

William M. Tweed	41,185	William C. Connor	42,933
Isaac Bell, Jr	42,557	John R. Briggs	42,730
Elijah F. Purdy	42,711	Scattering	15
Walter Roach	42,314		

(Republicans.)

John A. Kennedy	21,272	Peter P. Voorhis	21,674
Wm. R. Stewart	21,537	Thos. B. Stillman	21,626
Augustus Wiesmann	21,543	Scattering	1
Orison Blunt	21,823		

(Americans.)

George Briggs	14,265	Geo. W. Warner	14,510
Horatio Reed	14,609	Henry Snyder	13,856
Hiram Corwin	14,489	Blank	201
John L. Riker	13,844		

THE COLLINS STEAMERS.—Under the first contract with the United States Government, twenty-six trips per annum was stipulated to be made by these steamers. Since the reduction of the Government pay, the number has been reduced to twenty, viz., two per month for eight months, and one each for the remaining four months of the year. As the company are permitted to select the four months in which to perform the single trips, they have naturally chosen the Winter months, which pay least, and which involve most of risk and expense. By reference to the published programme of the company, it will be observed that the last voyage for the year '57 from New-York is Dec. 5. The next four months they therefore leave this side only once, instead of twice, per month, and the next departure is to be January 16. Since the change in the time of sailing of this line, according to the Postmaster-General's Report, the receipts upon the mail matter have fallen off 50 per cent.

ARRIVAL OF LLAMAS.—The brig *E. Drummond* Capt. CHAPMAN, arrived at this port yesterday morning from Aspinwall; has on board a flock of 42 llamas, consigned to JAMES FISHER & SON; these animals were brought from the Cordilleras to Guayaquil, and from thence shipped to Panama, and to Aspinwall by Railroad. There were originally taken on board the *E. Drummond* 71, but owing to heavy weather on the passage, 29 of them died. The *E. Drummond* put into Key West on the 4th instant, where the animals were much recruited. She sailed thence the 5th, bringing the above number to this port in good order.

A BOY KILLED BY A CITY RAILROAD CAR.—An inquest was held on Monday on the body of THEODORE TUCKER, a boy 14 years of age, who was admitted to the City Hospital on Friday evening, dreadfully mutilated. He had been run over by one of the Eighth avenue Railroad cars. The evidence showed that the deceased, in attempting to get on the forward platform of the car, while it was in motion, missed his footing and fell, so that the wheels passed over him. The Jury exonerated the Conductor and driver of the car from blame, and rendered a verdict of "accidental death." They recommended that the Common Council pass an ordinance requiring grates to be fastened to the front of all City cars to prevent passengers from jumping on the forward part of cars. The deceased resided with his mother, a widow, at No. 393 Broome-street, and was her main support.

☞ Mr. GREEN, the Treasurer of the Central Park Commission, before the Aldermanic Committee, did not say, as was reported, that $7,500 of the original appropriation of $50,000 was lost in getting it. The substance of Mr. GREEN's statement was that there were no bids or offers at the Comptroller's office for that issue of stock, and that it was only by personal exertions of members of the Commission that it was taken, and to show what those exertions were, Mr. GREEN stated that the next day after the stock was disposed of, it would have brought at the market price about $7,500 less than the Commissioners received for it. The Commissioners received the whole sum of $50,000, and although at the time of very severe financial pressure, not a cent of the sum was lost, deducted, or abated.

ANOTHER FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Coroner PERRY held an inquest on Monday, in the case of EDWARD FLANNIGAN, who was run over on Friday night by one of the Eighth-avenue Railroad cars, and had both his legs nearly cut in two.

It appears the deceased was standing on the track, talking with an omnibus driver, and being considerably intoxicated at the time, failed to get off the track when the car came along. A verdict of accidental death was rendered. The deceased was formerly an omnibus driver, but was out of employment at the time of the accident.

Police Intelligence.

A COUNTRY MERCHANT CHARGED WITH FALSE PRETENCES.—Abram Krower, until recently a merchant doing business in Smithville, Jefferson County, N. Y., was brought to this City yesterday on a warrant issued by Judge OSBORN, upon a charge of having, through false representations, purchased goods to the amount of $733 from the firm of Wm. Way & Co., No. 72 Murray-street. The complainants charge that in May last the accused called at their store and represented that he was worth $8,000, over all liabilities. On the strength of this statement they sold to him $570 worth of goods on credit, and afterwards a second bill to the amount of $163. A few weeks ago he failed. Since his failure the complainants state that they have learned that the statement of his being worth $8,000 was false, and they believe made for the purpose of cheating them. Justice OSBORN held the accused for trial.

CHEATING A TAILOR.—Two young men, named Louis Devenburgh and Wm. Davis, hit upon a plan to supply themselves with Winter suits of clothing. They called a few days since on Andrew Vorr, tailor, at No. 41 Cliff-street, and were each measured for a suit, for which they were to pay $62. On Saturday they called for the garments, when Mr. Voss wrapped them up and laying them on the counter presented his bill. One of the young men handed over a check on the Nassau Bank for $62 50 in payment. As Mr. Voss was looking at the check the young men grabbed the two bundles and ran off. Mr. Voss attempted to catch them, but they managed to escape. On Monday he presented the check at the Bank, and found it to be worthless. Yesterday he fortunately spotted Devenburgh in the street, and had him arrested and taken before Justice WELSH, who locked him up for trial. The Police are after the other young man.

ATTEMPTED SWINDLE.—Charles Shock, a Prussian, was arrested yesterday, charged with perpetrating a base fraud on a German girl, named Amelia Fauble, residing at No. 160 West Forty-eighth-street, and robbing her of her clothing. The girl says that Shock called on her, and told her he would procure her a situation as chambermaid in Brooklyn, and that she had better secure the place at once. She accordingly went to Brooklyn, but found she had been hoaxed. On her return to Forty-eighth-street, she discovered that Shock had taken off her trunk containing her clothes. She detailed the case to officer Flynn, of the Sixth Ward. The officer succeeded in finding both Shock and the trunk of clothing at No. 419 Pearl-street. Shock was locked up in the Tombs by Justice WELSH for examination.

CHARGE OF PERJURY.—Officer Well, of the Lower Police Court, yesterday arrested Patrick M. Temple, house-agent, at No. 9 State-street, on a charge of perjury, preferred against him by August Bergen, of No. 45 Whitehall-street. It is alleged that Temple swore falsely in the Court of Common Pleas, on the 16th of **last October**, in a case in which Bergen was plaintiff and Temple defendant, and that in consequence of the false swearing the suit was decided against Bergen. The accused was taken before Justice OSBORN, and admitted to bail.

BREAKING OPEN A LETTER.—Garet Cavanagh, residing at No. 145 Forty-first-street, was arrested yesterday, charged with breaking open a letter addressed to ANN Hurley, of Forty-second-street, and stealing therefrom a check for $20. The letter was addressed to the care of the accused, who, it is alleged, abstracted the check, and inclosed bogus bills in its place. Cavanagh was committed by Justice DAVISON for trial.

ARREST OF A BURGLAR.—John Cornel *alias* Milligan was arrested yesterday charged with being one of a gang of burglars who, a few nights since, broke into the house of Amos Biggs, No. 11 New Canal street and stole $175 worth of jewelry and clothing. He was taken before Justice BRENNAN and locked up for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

A WOMAN SCALDED.—A disturbance took place on Monday night in the tenant-house No. 152 Greene-street. During the affray Mrs. Sarah Duffy was severely scalded and had to be taken to the Hospital. No arrests were made.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 702, 1004, 1492, 1555, 1846, 1773, 1810, 1911, 1912, 555, 162, 826, 869, 1298, 1301. *Part II.*—Nos. 1913 to 1927, 1775.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Nos. 205, 143, 58, 242, 43, 70, 79, 88, 98, 182, 112, 120, 124, 145, 135, 139, 155, 174 to 178, 191, 249, 275, 283, 284, 286, 308, 310, 311.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—Nos. 216, 357, 2535, 235, 2447, 360, 36, 881, 137, 265, 377, 378, 379, 389, 281.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Dec. 15.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

The Grand Jury came into Court this morning with indictments in the following cases:

The United States vs. *John Swarberg and Ossian Waddell.*—An indictment for smuggling cigars in September last.

The United States vs. *John H. Snyder and Charles H. Grimm.*—An indictment for smuggling fifty gold watches in November last.

The United States vs. *John Leonard.*—An indictment for obstructing a Custom-House officer in his duties.

The United States vs. *Edwards.*—An indictment against the second mate of the ship *William Tapscott* for an assault with a dangerous weapon, viz.: A pair of brass knuckles, upon one of the crew.

The United States vs. *Manuel Nunes and Antonio José.*—An indictment for revolt and mutiny upon the brig *Falmouth* in Grand Bassa Roadstead, in Africa.

These latter men were arraigned and pleaded Not Guilty.

The Court was then occupied with Custom-House cases.

U. S. COMMISSIONER'S COURT—Dec. 15.

The United States vs. *Joseph Kawitsch.*—The defendant in this case was arrested on a criminal warrant issued against him on the complaint of a Police officer, for having attempted to pass and utter counterfeit quarter dollars. The officer, on a search in the premises in which the defendant was arrested, found certain moulds and other implements used for counterfeiting coin. On the examination yesterday, however, the officer who made the search could not be found after diligent search by Deputy Marshal RYNDERS, he having left the Police force some time since. As there was no appearance of witnesses to sustain the prosecution, the Commissioner felt obliged to dismiss the complaint, and discharge the defendant.

The Cangemi Case.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

The People vs. *Michael Cangemi.*—On Monday Messrs. Blankman and Ashmead made an application at the Special Term for a writ of error, for the purpose of taking the case up to the Court of Appeals, on the exceptions, as settled, to have been taken on the trial before Judge DAVIES. It is desired that the writ shall act as a stay of proceedings. His Honor took the papers, and will probably render his decision to-day.

DECISIONS.

Victor Seré and Louis Gonzalo Seré, an Infant, by his Guardian ad litem, vs. *Henry A. Coit.*—Mrs. Isabel Orsono O'Farrell, a widow lady residing in the Island of Cuba, was the owner at the time of her death of certain city and State stocks of New-York and Ohio, of the par value of $18,500, the certificates for which were in the hands of Mr. Henry A. Coit, the defendant, in this City. She died at Havana, in July, 1854, leaving a will, by which she gave, among other things, the above mentioned securities to her nephew, Louis Gonzalo Seré. The legatee being a minor, his father, Victor Seré, was appointed this tutor or guardian," and the stocks bequeathed by the will of the aunt, "has been placed in his charge, as tutor or guardian, or representative of his son, according to the laws of the island of Cuba." Both have united in demanding the securities. Mr. Coit demurs to the demand, on various grounds; insists principally on the supposed insuperable objection that no letters of administration or guardianship have been taken out in this State, and that even the foreign executor himself is no party to the suit. One portion of the alleged difficulty is met by the fact stated on the face of the complaint—that the infant plaintiff sues, as he has a right to do, (2 R. S. 113 and 448; Code, sec. 115, 116,) by "a guardian duly appointed for the purpose of this action." If that statement were deemed too general, the proper course, instead of demurring, was by motion to make it more definite. The objection of insufficiency in the mode of statement cannot be raised by demurrer. Under the Code, such objections must be raised before, if at all, or be deemed waived. If the statement were not well founded in fact, the defendant, instead of demurring to its sufficiency, should have denied its truth. Besides, there is no danger in allowing a suit in the name of the infant; for, should a judgment be recovered, the 54th rule provides that the guardian, *ad litem*, shall not receive the money or property awarded without first giving security to the infant—a condition which, as the guardian was "duly appointed," may be presumed to have been already complied with, according to law. As to the other branch of the objection, it is undoubtedly the general rule that debts due in this State to deceased residents of other States and countries can only be sued by executors or administrators appointed within this State, and subject, as such, to its authority and control. But where, as in this case, a legacy has been given of specific securities, the legatee himself may sue for their possession, if he have first obtained the assent of the executor, whether that executor be of foreign or of domestic origin. And such assent, where no debts remain unpaid, is a matter not of choice, but of positive obligation. If not given freely it can be compelled—and if not given expressly, it can be implied. (See the authorities collected in Jacob's Law Dictionary, Title Executor; also Dayton's Surrogate—The case of Smith and Webb, 1 Barb. R. 230.) As to the executor's assent to the legacy, in the present suit it is admitted—for such is the effect of demurring—that "Jose Pastor, the sole acting executor of the will, after having duly and legally executed and fulfilled his duties as such according to the laws of Cuba, has been discharged from the office of executor by the decree of a competent court of judicature on the Island, according to the laws thereof, and that since such discharge he has, to the knowledge of the defendant, (Coit,) refused, and disclaimed, and still refuses, to make any claim to the stock aforesaid, or to assume any further control over the estate in any capacity." Such a statement, it seems to me, in the absence of any suggestion of outstanding indebtedness, under the present liberal code of pleading, is a sufficient averment, on demurrer, of the required assent; especially when taken in connection with the other statement, already quoted, that the property bequeathed to young Seré—in other words, the legacy in question—had been regularly, according to the Cuban laws, placed in charge of his father—the co-plaintiff with him—"as tutor" (the civil law designation of guardian) of his son. Assent on the part of the executor to the legatee's taking possession of the securities bequeathed is not required for its own sake, but merely as an admission or evidence that the property given is not necessary for the payment of debts of the testator, and may therefore rightfully be the subject of gift. The only substantial question is, are there any debts? In the present instance, as already shown, none are pretended, and the executor has closed his trust and been fully discharged. His disclaimer, under such circumstances, and refusal to assume any control over the bequeathed securities, is a full warrant to the legatee. If, then, the legatee himself may sue, of what consequence is it that a domestic administrator should be appointed? The same reason which allows the one dispenses of the other. A domestic administrator is only required with a view to domestic debts. Property within the jurisdiction is retained when there are creditors within the jurisdiction. It is with a view to their interests—and with that view only—that a domestic administrator is insisted on. When the reason for the rule, as in this case, ceases, the rule ceases, or should cease. *Cessante ratione, cessat lex*—no creditors, no administration. Defendant's demurrer overruled, and judgment to be entered for delivery of the certificates of stock to the plaintiffs, and payment of such interest as may have been received thereon.

Goold Hoyt, executor, vs. *C. V. Clickener.*—The counter claim, if any, of starting the tenant cannot be tried in this action. He is not a party to it, and will neither be benefited nor bound by the judgment. It is optional, also, with him, and not with his surety, whether such a claim shall be set up at all. He judged for himself as, by the lease, he had a right to do. He set up no damage, or at least made no case, and the surety cannot do it for him. He either waived all claim by quitting, or still retains the right, whatever it may be, and may assent to it or not, hereafter, in such form and at such time, and by such proofs, as he may judge expedient. The action of his surety, without his concurrence, will be no estoppel. Plaintiff's demurrer to counter-claim allowed, and judgment to be entered in his favor for the rent, interest and costs, without deduction, and without prejudice to any future action by the tenant, should an action to be sustainable.

John Jay, Receiver, vs. *Edward Degroot.*—The answer, in effect, admits the making of the note and the transfer of the collaterals, with the usual blank power of attorney; that the defendant, or some other person with his assent, and for his benefit, has since obtained possession of the papers and destroyed them; and that the allegations of fraud and want of consideration (no proof being offered to sustain them) are unfounded. Judgment for the plaintiff, for the principal and interest of the note, and for a restoration of the collaterals, is the necessary legal conclusion from the premises.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

The Newark City Bank vs. *Warren Carpenter et. al.*—Motion to vacate attachment granted, with costs.

Thomas Reynolds vs. *Robert Swan.*—Motion to vacate attachment, granted, with costs.

The People ex rel. John L. Mason vs. *J. A. Schenck.*—Taxation affirmed without costs.

B. F. Seaver vs. *L. Gesner.*—Motion to vacate order of arrest denied, with costs.

Wm. Vanderventer vs. *The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company.*—Motion to readjust costs denied, without costs.

F. A. Palmer, Assignee, &c., vs. *Jas. Erving.*—Motion to change place of trial granted, on terms.

Before Hon. Justice Mitchell.

D. C. Otis et al. vs. *O. H. Pratt.*—Motion to discharge defendants from arrest denied, with $10 costs.

Domingo de Goicouria vs. *Appleton Oaksmith.*—Injunction dissolved, as to $25,000, and interest and costs.

A. Higgins vs. *E. Roberts.*—*Certiorari* to be stayed.

SURROGATE'S COURT—DEC. 15.

Before A. W. Bradford.

The Surrogate issued his decree in the matter of the will of Henry Parish, deceased, in accordance with his conclusions. It provides that the costs, counsel fees, and charges for short-hand reporting attendant on the controversy, shall be paid out of the estate. The property is divided among the legatees and the heirs-at-law.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

JUSTICE FLANDREAU IN COURT.

Elijah Fowler vs. *James M. Flandreau.*—This action was brought to recover $10,000 damages for the alleged false and malicious imprisonment of plaintiff. It appeared from the testimony in this case that a daughter of the plaintiff made a charge before the defendant, (who is a Police Justice,) that her father had abandoned her, on which he was arrested and committed to prison. It was rather hard to ascertain from the testimony as to which had abandoned the other.

The Jury brought in a verdict for plaintiff of $250.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

DECISIONS.

George T. Sweetzer vs. *Marie Rathbone.*—Execution and all proceedings set aside, with $10 costs.

Elizabeth Daguerre, &c., vs. *John Orser, &c.*—Motion granted.

Ernest Muldener vs. *F. Gustav Friake.*—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Alexander R. Stewart vs. *Mary E. Foster.*—Motion denied.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge Thompson, without a Jury.

Lonzo M. Smith vs. *Adams' Express Company.*—The defendants were sued as common carriers, for the non-delivery of a money package, with $132.

The plaintiff resides at Windsor, Conn. On Sept. 4 last he called at the office of the defendants at Hartford, and left a parcel done up in brown paper, and directed, "Rev. J. B. Pinney, Colonization Rooms, New-York." It contained articles of clothing, was about the size of a thick octavo volume, and tied with twine, crossing at right angles on the two larger surfaces, which were each directed as above in a coarse hand, with ink across the centre. The plaintiff on the same day delivered to the company also the $132 in bank-bills, counted and sealed in an envelope, with the same direction, in the presence of the agents who received it, giving a receipt for the money parcel only. The agent of the Express Company, after the plaintiff left their office, fastened the envelope with money upon the larger package as alleged, with gum, making one parcel, in which condition both were forwarded to New-York.

Two office-clerks of their New-York office, and the driver, were called by defendants as witnesses to prove the delivery according to direction. They had little recollection, however, except as derived from the way-bill, and books of entry. It was claimed that the packages, joined as above, were delivered on Sept. 5, to the office-clerk at the Colonization Rooms, Bible House, in the absence of Mr. Pinney. The driver, quite a young man, swore that he delivered the parcel; that the envelope was in it when delivered; that the office-clerk was informed that it was a money parcel. It appeared that a receipt was given in the driver's book with $132 in the margin. The office-clerk testified that he gave the receipt without seeing the figures in the margin, which were obscure; that he was not informed about the parcel containing money; that no envelope was attached when he received it; that supposing from its size and make it was an ordinary package, of which numbers were received there, he merely placed it on the table of Mr. Pinney in the inner office. This was on Saturday evening about the close of office hours. On Monday morning Mr. Pinney obtained the package when he first arrived, which was early. It then had no money envelope, but he perceived, attached, although he opened the parcel and several times handled the paper which inclosed it.

The mystery was, what had become of the money. It appeared in evidence that the valuable packages for up town are sent out with the wagon which makes the general delivery for the defendants. No witness was impeached. The trial lasted a day and a half.

The Judge declined to decide the case, as it was a question eminently proper for a Jury. The defendants refused to re-try the action before a Jury, so after four days the action will expire by statute, and must be recommenced.

For plaintiff, Mr. Devereux; for defendants, Messrs. Owen & Vose.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—Dec. 15.

Before Justices Osborn and Connolly.

There were fewer cases than usual on the calendar, and the majority of these were postponed or dismissed without being brought to trial. There were 33 prison cases, 2 suspended cases, and 17 bail cases—52 in all. There was a large crowd in the Court-room, and at times a good deal of noise and confusion. The Judges were several times compelled to tell the officers in attendance to require the audience to keep quiet.

Timothy Donovan was charged with an assault and battery upon Thomas O'Connor. The complainant did not want to press the charge, and the prisoner was set at liberty.

A man who gave his name as John McKeon was brought to the bar. *Judge Osborn*—He's been at the bar and received his sentence some time ago. (Laughter.)—The prisoner was charged with an assault and battery, alleged to have been committed, Dec. 11, upon John Sunny, of No. 8 Ann-street. It was stated in the complaint that the prisoner struck Sunny with a glass bottle and destroyed property belonging to him worth $175. He was discharged at the request of the complainant.

James Breen was arrested by Officer Hector Moore, of the Fifteenth Ward Police, charged with stealing, Nov. 21, $15 in bank-notes from Alexander R. Thorp, No. 754 Broadway. The case was ordered to the General Sessions for trial.

Edward Smith, charged with an assault and battery (Dec. 11) upon his wife Margaret, at No. 146 Cherry-street, was discharged.

John Holmes (colored) was charged with stealing (Dec. 11) some dresses and an overcoat, worth $20, the property of Susan Church, No. 105 Park-street.

George Meyers, Carson Disterman and Hermann Shaw were charged with an assault and battery upon Jacob Buhlemeyer, of No. 510 Canal-street, alleged to have been committed Dec. 8. The case was adjourned to Saturday.

Michael Collins had been committed upon the accusation of Samuel Wooley, who said he committed an assault and battery upon him, Dec. 2. *Judge Osborn*—Do you want to discharge him? *Complainant*—Yes, Sir. *Judge Osborn*—Well, all right, I'm willing—The case was dismissed.

John Rodgers and Patrick Heron, both boys, had stolen (Dec. 11) 3 coal scuttles, worth $2 75, from Thomas Tyfle, No. 743 Third-avenue. They were caught in the act. *Judge Osborn*—We find them both guilty. Take them to the House of Refuge.

An Waterforce stole $2 worth of copper coins from John Ficher, No. 206 East Thirty-third-street, Dec. 4. He was seen to take the money from the complainant's wagon and run away. He was pursued and arrested, found guilty, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for 4 months.

The case of Michael Lynch, of No. 24 Madison-street, charged by Officer John Seaman, of the Fourth Precinct Police, with keeping a disorderly house, was adjourned to Thursday.

Daniel Driscoll was sent up for 4 months for stealing a hat, valued at $2 by its owner, George W. Nelson, No. 158 Cherry-street, Dec. 12. The property was found in his possession when he was arrested.

The case of Charles Abbot, charged with an assault and battery upon Rachel Stevens, was adjourned to Saturday.

The case of John Hulan, charged with beating his wife Mary, was also adjourned to Saturday.

Patrick Mogel stole six pairs of gaiters, worth $6, from Ellen Marker, No. 71 Avenue C, Dec. 12, and was sent to the City prison for thirty days.

Augustus Roy and Patrick Mullen picked the pocket of William H. Smith of No. 209 Mott-street, Brooklyn, Dec. 12, and stole his gold watch, valued at $25. They were in a crowd together at James-Slip, when the larceny was committed. The prisoners were found guilty, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

Anna Williams, who was caught in the act of stealing an umbrella worth $1, from James Ryan, No. 110 Chatham-street, Dec. 11, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

John O'Brien committed an assault upon Officer Thomas Hull, of the Seventh District Police, Dec. 12. He was found guilty, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 15, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—rice two cents; Served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $3 a year.

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To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guaranty of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

☞ We desire to repeat our standing notice that, under no circumstances, will anonymous communications receive any attention.

☞ JOHN H. TYSON, New-Brunswick, N. J., will furnish the DAILY, WEEKLY or SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Vanderbilt steamship *North Star*, of the Bremen and Southampton line, left the latter port on the 2d inst., and is now due here, with four days' later news from Europe. She had not been heard from up to the time of going to press. The R. M. steamship *Canada*, from Liverpool on the 5th, is also now about due at Halifax.

Our Special Washington correspondent telegraphs the intelligence, which is also verified by the correspondent of the Associated Press on the authority of Gov. WALKER'S most intimate friends, that that gentleman will to-day withdraw altogether from the Governorship of Kansas, and will in tendering his resignation give his reasons for the course, but in such a manner as not to disturb his present friendly personal relations with the Administration. As this course is in direct opposition to that marked out for Governor WALKER by his "most intimate friends," the great mass of our readers will probably be somewhat surprised by the announcement.

Congress was occupied again yesterday in paying the last tribute of respect to a departed member. Mr. HALE announced the death of Senator BELL, of New-Hampshire, and the usual proceedings followed in both Houses.

The statement that General SHIELDS and Mr. STEEL have been elected to the United States Senate from Minnesota, which was current in Washington on Monday, is denied by dispatches from the West, which assert that no election had taken place at latest dates.

We receive telegraphic announcement of another dreadful steamboat disaster on the Southwestern waters. From fifteen to twenty lives were lost on Saturday morning last by the burning of the steamboat *Colonel Edwards*, on the Red River. The boat is a total loss, with over a thousand bales of cotton and many cattle.

Yesterday was the last day of Canal Navigation, according to the determination of the Commissioners, and to-day the water will be drawn off. It is understood that the great bulk of produce dispatched by the Canals has reached its destination.

The General Markets yesterday were pretty active for Breadstuffs, as these were freely offered, including Flour, which partially declined 5c.@10c. per barrel; and Corn, which fell off 2c.@4c. per bushel. Wheat ruled firm through the day, but closed languidly. Provisions were lightly dealt in. Mess Pork advanced 25c.@50c. per barrel. Other articles tended downward. Groceries were generally in good request at former rates. Stock of Coffee, in first hands, 135,563 packages. Cotton was dull and unsettled. Freights were somewhat brisker, and ship-owners had any existing advantage.

The Police Commissioners met yesterday. After disposing of a communication from the property clerk, and passing a series of resolutions providing for a more thorough record of police business, the Commissioners went into secret session, and elected Clerks to the several Police Courts. Mr. WARREN, the Property Clerk, states that he has frequent calls for property and money, to which he cannot respond, because he has not received the articles, they being detained contrary to law in the Police Courts or in the Station-houses. Mr. WARREN says some of the magistrates claim the right to hold property, while others agree with him that neither magistrates nor clerks have such right. He wants the Clerks and the Captains required to keep a record of property, money, &c., and to make a report of the same to the Department weekly. He wants also all the weapons and implements taken from burglars, murderers, &c., to be sent to the Department, to show to the people some of the dangers a policeman runs of getting his head broken, and the value of the whole Police Department to the community. The Board adopted the document, approved the blank return, and directed a General Order to be issued in accordance therewith.

There was no additional information in relation to iron pavement for Maiden-lane, received before the Aldermanic Committee on Streets, yesterday.

ABRAM KROWER, late merchant at Smithville Jefferson County, N. Y., was brought to the City yesterday on a warrant issued by Justice OSBORN, to answer a charge of obtaining goods to a considerable amount through false representations from the firm of WM. WAY & Co., wholesale dry-goods merchants, No. 72 Murray-street. He was held to answer the charge.

The exhibition of fat cattle under the direction of the American Institute, was opened yesterday at the Crystal Palace. There were a few fine fat cattle, sheep and hogs, but the exhibition was not by any means so large as was anticipated. A more attractive display is expected for to-day and to-morrow.

Mr. VAN METER started with 67 persons—of all ages, from 40 years down to infants, of both sexes—yesterday, from the Ladies Five Points Mission, for homes in the West. Another company is to start next Monday.

DOWN UPON DOUGLAS.—The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Post* says that Senator DOUGLAS is regarded there as having already gone over to the opposition, and intimates that the Southern members are very glad of it, their object being to strengthen the Republican Party, and make Abolitionism sufficiently powerful and odious to induce the Slaveholding States to dissolve the Union, and form a separate Southern Republic. The eagerness with which the Richmond *South* has fallen afoul of the Illinois Senator, and the ribald abuse it heaps upon his head for the independent and consistent course he has pursued on the Kansas question since the President's message was read, gives color of truth to the statement. It seems to be the desire of the "fire-eaters" to drive Senator DOUGLAS into opposition to them, let their motives be what they may, and there appears to be a very good chance of their succeeding in their designs. The politicians of the school represented by the *South* would doubtless be much better pleased if the whole North, as a party, were in opposition to them; and the more eminent a northern Democrat may be, the greater is their repugnance to him. Senator DOUGLAS must have come to the determination long since that he had nothing to hope, personally, from his Southern friends. The Philadelphia *Press* is greatly shocked at the ingratitude shown by the *South* in turning upon DOUGLAS after his long series of eminent services to the party it represents, but all these services were only so many causes for its jealousy and contempt. While the Southern extremists are compelled to support a Northern man, they feel that their cherished hopes of a disruption of the Union, and the establishment of a Southern confederacy, must be abandoned.

Financial Centres.

Within the next three or four months nearly half the Governors of the Union will send their annual or financial messages to their various State Legislatures, and each message will, doubtless, contain a theory in relation to the cause of the commercial difficulties of the country, and suggestions for their cure. And from these various expressions of opinion, with illustrations of the causes of local financial embarrassments, new light may be shed upon this all-engrossing topic.

Governor WISE, of Virginia, in one of his special messages to the Legislature of that State, has endeavored to explain the causes of the pressure, generally, and also of the local financial difficulties of his own section of the country. He attributes the revulsion mainly to the increase of gold from the three newly-opened mining regions in California, Australia and Siberia, which induced so rapid an inflation of prices; but the cause of the local panic in Virginia he attributes to the want of a commercial centre of its own. A great agricultural and mining State like Virginia, he insists, ought not to be compelled to go out of its own boundaries for a commercial centre. According to his classification there are thirteen commercial centres in the United States, which control the financial interests of the country. Two of them are natural and primary: New-York is the importing centre, and New-Orleans the exporting one—the others are but satellites. They are Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore in the Northeast; Charleston, Savannah and Mobile in the Southeast; Cincinnati, Chicago, Buffalo and St. Louis in the Northwest, and San Francisco on the Pacific. These are all centres for a certain portion of the country; but the four great slaveholding, bread-producing, tobocco-growing, grazing and manufacturing States, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky, have no commercial centres of their own, but are obliged to wander away from their own spheres to find centres elsewhere.

This lack of a commercial centre Governor WISE looks upon as a very great grievance, but he does not suggest any practical means for creating one. A commercial centre is like the centre of gravity—money, trade, merchandise and men will all tend to it by the force of a natural law, which no artifice can overcome. Governor WISE attempts to show that the quartette of great central States which have no centres of their own are in a much healthier and more prosperous financial condition than the States to which they are forced by virtue of external centres to pay tribute; he very clearly demonstrates the reason why capital flows from Virginia to New-York, but he does not suggest any means of preventing it. He recommends that a new general banking law should be passed by the legislature of Virginia to prevent the occurrence of another revulsion; but, unless he can render the State wholly independent, commercially speaking, of other parts of the world, there is no way by which it can be secured against commercial calamities. His banking system is a very simple, and a perfectly sound one, but it can only have the effect of securing the banks against sudden revulsions; it could not secure the community against the effects of a general commercial calamity. His recommendations are that no bank shall issue more than two notes to one of capital, or more than three notes to one of specie, and that there shall be no notes of a less denomination than ten dollars; that dividends shall not exceed seven per cent., and all the surplus earnings shall be kept as a reserve fund for specie redemption.

Such a rigid system of banking as this would render banks less liable to fail than they now are, but it would not create a commercial centre. Commercial centres are created by nature, and the laws of trade are but the natural influences of geographical position. New-Orleans is the great outlet of the Mississippi valley, and the produce of the Southwest seeks that mart because it cannot find another so easily and cheaply; and for the same reason New-York is the great importing centre because there is no other port on the whole Atlantic coast which combines so many advantages; and what renders it the great importing centre renders it also the great financial centre, and will soon make it also the great exporting centre.

One of our evening cotemporaries said the other day we had but to reach out our hands now and seize the imperial crown of commerce to become the great commercial centre, not only of the United States, but of the whole world. This brilliant feat was to be accomplished by the immediate resumption of specie payments, and the adoption of a specie currency. But the transfer of commercial, or financial supremacy from the other side of the Atlantic to the shores of the Hudson is not to be brought about in a hurry. New-York will wear the imperial crown in time, but there is no use in attempting to put it on, like the impatient heir of the dying monarch, until she has a legitimate right to wear it. Governor WISE's four great centreless States, though possessing such immense resources of wealth within their borders have no natural *entrepôts* of commerce; the fault is not in the people, nor in their laws, but in their geographical position. "If Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, and Tennessee had united to build up their own centre," says Governor WISE, "they would not now have all their surplus, or balance, tied up in the vaults of New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore," &c. This may be very aggravating to the four centreless States, but we do not see that Governor WISE has suggested to them how, or where, their centre is to be built up, where it is to be located, or by what means created. North Carolina will find New-York a much more convenient centre than Memphis, Louisville, or even Norfolk; and if Virginia should propose to centralize upon Richmond, all the other States would be decidedly opposed to it. The attempt to build up a new commercial centre in opposition to the natural developments of the laws of trade would be about as successful as an attempt to establish a new centre of gravitation.

BOSTON JUBILANT.—There appears to have been a most exciting and joyous time in Boston yesterday, over the election of Mr. LINCOLN, the "people's candidate" for Mayor. Both parties, however, nominated "people's candidates," and all party ties and distinctions were particularly odious. One of the objections to Mr. HALL, the unsuccessful "people's candidate," was a very odd one. He was resisted very fiercely on the ground of his being a foreigner. It is true he is a native of Massachusetts, and Cashier of a Boston bank, but he was not born in the city itself, which was looked upon as a fatal objection to him.

Boston pins her faith upon Boston boys, and will allow no foreigners from Haverhill, or any outlandish place, to rule over her. We, too, have just elected a native of the City for Mayor, but we never heard it objected to his rival that he was not born within the City limits, nor even of the State. There were several municipal elections in Massachusetts on Monday, and it is an encouraging sign of the times that in nearly every instance the people's, or no-party candidate, was successful.

Kansas Matters.

It is to be hoped that the Kansas Legislature now in session will have the prudence to act upon the programme which Mr. STANTON'S Message seems to have marked out for them. He advises them, it appears, to recognize the election of the 21st, instead of attempting to repeal the law under which the Lecompton Convention was held; but he recommends the adoption of additional measures calculated to make that election what it should be—an authentic expression of the will of the people. For this purpose he advises the appointment of additional Judges of Election, and also the authorization of a new ballot *against* the Constitution, with or without Slavery, if any persons may desire to give such a vote. It might be difficult, and would probably be impossible, to secure any concert of action between the officers to be thus appointed and those designated by Mr. CALHOUN'S Commissioners; but in that case there would be two separate polling places in each district, and each could make its own returns. If the election were conducted without fraud, the result would indicate very accurately the real state of public sentiment in the Territory.

Cong ess could not, with any show of fairness or decency, disregard the returns of such an election. The new Legislature is a perfectly legal body—was elected in accordance with the Territorial law and under the immediate supervision of the Federal officers of the Territory. No one has ever denied that the election was fairly conducted, or that the Legislature is a true and accurate, as well as a legal and authorized representation of the people of Kansas. There may possibly be some legal doubt as to the validity of legislative acts which it may pass previous to the 1st of January, but this could not in the least affect the moral weight to be attached to an election held under its direction. If the Legislature, therefore, should act upon the recommendation of Mr. STANTON, and the election should be held in that mode, Congress would be enabled to act upon the Lecompton Constitution with a full and accurate knowledge of the sentiments of the people of Kansas upon the subject. They would then find it impossible, by any sophistry or legal technicalities, to profess ignorance of what the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty really requires.

We cannot help thinking that the Free-State party will make a fatal mistake if they bring forward, by any act of their Legislature, the Topeka Constitution, for submission to the popular vote. That instrument was framed by a Convention which never had the sanction of any law, or the recognition of any department of the Government. It was purely and exclusively a party movement, and has been regarded as such by all parties throughout the country. The vote which it would command would be a very inadequate representation of the real opposition in Kansas to the Lecompton movement, and it would encounter prejudices, if sent to Congress, which would render certain its rejection.

It would seem to be the part of wisdom to heal dissensions, and so far as possible unite all classes of the people in opposition to the Lecompton movement. We presume there would be but little difficulty in doing this, but for the incendiary efforts of LANE and a few others who are utterly without influence except in times of commotion, and who naturally, therefore, embrace every opportunity to revive old quarrels and foment new ones. In times of excitement, the views of the moderate and prudent are very apt to be overruled by the bold recklessness of such men; and it is from this quarter that we apprehend the most trouble in carrying Kansas through her present crisis.

The President was quite right in saying in his Message that Kansas had occupied too much of the public attention. The whole country is tired of hearing of the subject, and will heartily welcome any action which shall remove the affairs of Kansas from the field of national politics. But this cannot be done by an act of gross injustice to the people of the territory, nor by repudiating and outraging in their cases the fundamental principle of popular sovereignty. We do not believe the people of Kansas will submit to the imposition upon them of the Lecompton Constitution:—and Congress should take no action which will plunge the Territory into new conflicts and prolong the agitation from which the country has suffered so much already.

If the Legislature adopt Mr. STANTON'S suggestion and hold the election as he advises, the returns will probably reach Congress before any decisive action will have been taken in either branch upon the subject. And if it should appear, from the vote cast under such circumstances, at an election held under sanction of the Legislature, that a large majority of the people are opposed to the Lecompton Constitution, we do not see how either Congress or the President could insist, with the slightest show of decency, in forcing it upon them.

THE PUBLIC PRINTING.—There seems to be a good deal of difficulty in distributing the spoils among the faithful at Washington, to the general satisfaction of all concerned. The printing for the two houses of Congress is one of the most lucrative pieces of patronage to be given out:—last year it amounted to half a million of dollars. There is, naturally, a sharp struggle always among the favorites of the dominant party for the possession of such a prize.

The President, it seems, takes a very active interest in the matter, and is laboring with great assiduity to secure the appointment for the editor of the *Union*. Our Washington correspondence, however, intimates the possible disappointment of his expectations. The Democratic caucus for the nomination of a party candidate is to be held to-day.

The Sardinian Elections.

The Liberals of Sardinia, who have done so much within the last few years to make themselves, their nation and the Italian name respected throughout the world, are now putting themselves into sackcloth, and casting ashes upon their heads, on account of the unsatisfactory result of the Parliamentary elections which have just been held in Piedmont. The returns are now nearly completed, and it has become certain that the "clerical" or "reactionary" party will be represented in the Chambers by a very much stronger body of members than was anticipated. Naturally enough, the Piedmontese friends of progress and of popular institutions are greatly grieved by this untoward event, and take shame to themselves for their supineness, and for the petty squabbles among their own partisans, to which, in a large measure, they attribute it. They do not anticipate any serious interruption of the enlightened policy under which Sardinia has so rapidly advanced to a position of influence in the Councils of Europe, but they evidently fear the effect upon foreign nations of such an apparently retrograde movement, and are concerned for the reputation of the Sardinian people as an intelligent and self-governing nation.

There is, however, nothing in the case to warrant their anxiety. The phenomenon which disturbs them is one perfectly familiar to the English and American mind, and we are disposed to infer from it rather the strength and reality than the weakness and evanescence of free institutions in Sardinia. Wherever the machinery of popular government is fairly established, and has begun to develop its natural results in the growth of healthy individualism and of a vigorous spirit of enterprise among the people, there we find the enemies of public order always on the alert, and the friends of the national system continually dropping off into a lethargic security. How often, for instance, has the deliberate, wholesome will of the people been expressed at the polls of this City within the last twenty years? We have been constantly governed by men of whom the enormous majority of our citizens either knew nothing at all or nothing to their credit. We have been committed to all sorts of political heresies, and condemned to all kinds of economical differings because we could not be induced to give to our own interests so much time as was necessary for walking to a poll and for putting in a ballot. And we have hardly yet done felicitating ourselves on the extraordinary energy which we have displayed in ridding ourselves, by a very moderate majority, of a perfectly disgraceful Chief Magistrate, who had been intolerable in the eyes of all the respectability of the City for two long years. Our Piedmontese friends, therefore, must not be cast down because they were so sure of the happy working of their excellent government as to neglect to meet and repel the subtle foes of freedom along all the by-ways and approaches of power. The actual situation of Sardinia (of which many interesting details and a comprehensive general view are given in a careful article upon the subject in the last number of the *North American Review*) involves momentous issues as well theological as political. Alone among the Italian States, Sardinia rejects the interference of the Roman Church in the affairs of the State, and defends those great principles of public education upon which as the last resort the foundations of our own Republic rest. She confronts the gloom of Austro-Roman despotism with a circle of growing light, and menaces all the "paternal" Governments of the Continent with the intolerable spectacle of a people abundantly able and thoroughly determined to take care of themselves. But we need not go to Piedmont to learn that the wisest community is full of fools, or that the most triumphant success cannot guarantee any system against the dangerous pliancy of ignorant masses under the appeal and the machinations of unprincipled schemers. The priests in Sardinia have simply been taking a few leaves out of the book of Tammany, and making, it must be owned, a very adroit use of the astute lore therein contained. For beginners at the business of Constitutional thimble-rigging, they have done exceedingly well. We hear of no "shoulder-hitting," and of no armed capture of ballot-boxes—but none of the milder forms of practical electioneering seems to have been overlooked by the "clericals." Ballot-stuffing, ticket-scratching, bogus nominations, were the order of the day. One Bishop came forward like a certain Brooklyn Alderman during the Wood canvass with an injunction upon all the laborers of his diocese to go and vote the "regular ticket," and a promise that they should not lose their day's wages by so doing. At a place called Pancalieu a "dodge" was practiced which we had supposed to be purely American. General DELLA MARMORA, the "Crimean hero" of Sardinia, was the Liberal candidate at that place, and the priests did not dare to oppose him openly. So they quietly altered his Christian name on the tickets, and in that way defeated the return. That in spite of all these clever devices and of all the dissensions in the liberal party, the "clericals" should still be left in a minority, ought to satisfy the friends of liberty in Sardinia that their position is really impregnable. They have only to take better care in future of their interests, and to watch more sharply the insidious opponents with whom they have to deal. A great responsibility is laid upon them. They have won a vantage in the world's regard which neither France nor Spain now possesses, and we do not believe they will permit themselves to lose it.

When the noble MANIN died the other day, at Paris, worn out with the double sorrow of a patriot and a father, there were many friends of Italy who mourned in him the last great statesman of his race, and looked back to the magnificent story of his brief sway in Venice as to the setting of the Italian sun. But Italy is full of men who are worthy to lament the death because capable of continuing the work of the Venetian Washington. In Sardinia these men are free to act as well as to think, to achieve as well as to dream; and it is impossible that a momentary check, of which the causes are at once so plain and so manageable, should seriously impede the march of their far-seen enterprises or delay the realization of their progressive plans.

Bunsby, U. S. N.

Everybody takes an interest in Jack Bunsby, for Jack Bunsby took an unobtrusive interest in everybody, and was the most unobjectionable adviser that ever lived. The views and opinions of Bunsby never could, by any possibility, run counter to any man's feelings, or thwart any man's purposes. And, therefore, we are sure that everybody will be glad to know that Bunsby is not only alive and well, but flourishing and happy in the naval service of these United States. In fact, Bunsby commands that floating bulwark of our liberties and of sailors' rights, the sloop-of-war *Saratoga*, now safely anchored in the harbor of Greytown. He bears, to be sure, another name on the Navy List, but that is a mere matter of modesty. The nature of the man is in his deeds, and these have been done too plainly in the sight of all men for the illustrious author of them to escape the "sad rewards of fame."

Mr. BUCHANAN, animated by that keen concern for the "character and interests" of the nation of which he has given so many touching verbal proofs, dispatched Bunsby, with other faithful emissaries, to the Gulf of Mexico, with strict injunctions to comprehend the vagrom WILLIAM WALKER wherever he should fall in with him. These injunctions, we are assured by Bunsby himself, were "very general in their nature," and what Bunsby's conception of a generality must be we all know. So he sailed to Greytown, and there remained meditating, and enjoying the philosophic repose of that tropical scene till the 25th of November. On that day the steamer *Fashion*, which had been for *twelve days* wandering about in the Gulf, came puffing directly into the harbor, passed under the stern of the *Saratoga*, and rounding to at "SCOTT'S wharf," there lay *for two days*, quietly discharging her crew of fillibusters, with their arms and ammunition, upon the shores of Nicaragua. Bunsby was "surprised," of course, and "appeared rather undecided," but after a while made up his mind to ask the commander of the *Fashion* whether he knew what the men were whom he had just landed." After putting this decisive question, of course there was nothing left for Bunsby to do, but to stand with his hands in his poceets on his quarter-deck and gravely contemplate the process of *landing men, provisions, and munitions of war by the boats of the steamer, while lying directly under the guns of the sloop-of-war*.

Possibly Bunsby's feelings were a little hurt when WILLIAM WALKER, a few days afterwards, "ordered some American naval officers off the shore in the most insolent manner, declaring himself" monarch of all he surveyed. But if so, the emotion was suppressed.

Now, what does Mr. BUCHANAN mean to do in these premises? As matters stand, the President of the United States rests under a very unpleasant imputation. His own words, deliberately uttered in his Message to the nation and the world, are flagrantly contradicted by the conduct of *all his officials, without exception*, and by the express language of one of them, this naval Bunsby of Greytown. The Marshal and the District-Attorney of New-Orleans, the Collectors of Mobile, the Commander of the *Saratoga*, all alike are swift witnesses to accuse the highest Executive officer of our Government of something which so much resembles the dismalest and most imbecile duplicity, that nothing but the recollections of the Pierce Administration could persuade us to believe it possibly true of an American President. It will be well for Mr. BUCHANAN to divert his attention from the squabbles of Tammany Hall, at least long enough to satisfy the country in regard to this secondary, but still serious matter.

DESPERATE RETRENCHMENT.—It is stated by letter-writers from the French capital that the ladies of the Imperial court have been instructed to set an example of economy in their dress, or at least, that it has been intimated to them that no offence will be given if they should appear twice in the same dresses. This is commencing at the commencement, and the influence of this economical movement will radiate to the outskirts of Christendom. Our Flora McFlimseys will not think it necessary to outvie the ladies of the French court in the number and variety of their costumes, if they do so in the circumference of their crinoline; but it will be a most disastrous example for the interests of French manufacturers, and we have the greater admiration for the Imperial sense of economy, seeing that it must so seriously affect the business of France.

A BRITISH BARNUM.—An enterprising Briton in London, named CROFT, has made a proposition to Lord PALMERSTON every way worthy the genius of BARNUM. Mr. CROFT proposes to pay to the Indian Relief Fund £2,000, on NENA SAHIB, together with his military clothes and sword, being delivered to him in London. Mr. CROFT modestly hints to the British Premier that disposing of NENA SAHIB in this manner would be much more in accordance with sound economical principles than to shoot him, as was done to the sons of the King of Delhi. Though we have called the brilliant speculator who makes this proposition a Briton, we are half-inclined to believe he is a stray Yankee whom the hard times have forced to look about for some profitable speculation. The answer of Lord PALMERSTON, if he ever made any, has not yet transpired.

RELIABLE CRITICISM.—The admirable musical criticisms which illuminate the columns of the *Herald* blazed forth with unwonted splendor on Tuesday. Old Potosi was determined not to be beaten. In his notice of the Academy of Music he states that FLOROW'S opera of *Martha* was given on Monday for the second time to a splendid house. The opera mentioned was *announced* to be given, but owing to the indisposition of one of the artists *Lucrezia Borgia* had to be substituted, and the house, instead of being crowded, was the reverse. This is a fair specimen of the reliability of the job-office criticisms published by our cotemporary.

SYMPTOMS OF REBELLION.—The Philadelphia *Press* closes a long article upon the *South's* denunciations of Senator DOUGLAS with the following intimation that the Northern wing of the Democracy are becoming a little discontented:

"We are a patient people, over this way. We have seen *The South* and its allies opposing Mr. BUCHANAN'S nomination, and doubting his devotion to them; we have stood calmly by, and witnessed their rule in Kansas, trusting the while, like submissive and enduring men, to the approaching recognition of the will of the majority; we have heard, with unruffled temper, the objurgations of legislators and of politicians in some of the Slave States against such Democrats as WALKER and SCANTON, because they would not become parties to forgery in Kansas; and now we are expected to bear the additional outrage upon Judge DOUGLAS, and to see Governor WALKER'S head carried before the conquering minority of the Lecompton Convention as a trophy of triumph. There is a point beyond which forbearance may cease to be a virtue. It has been reached, 'gentlemen of the South.'"

Academy of Music.

Owing to the continued indisposition of Miss FORBES, the Opera of the "Puritans" was not played last night—the "Trovatore" being substituted for it. The entertainment was for the benefit of the Hebrew Benevolent Society, and we are happy to say that the change of Opera, and the disappointment consequent on it did not visibly affect the very excellent attendance. It is expected that Mr. FORBES will be sufficiently well to sing in Thursday's oratorio.

THE FAT-CATTLE SHOW AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—The Fat-Cattle Show at the Crystal Palace, under the direction of the American Institute, opened yesterday morning, and is to continue until the close of Thursday. The display yesterday was confined to the machine arcade, and to a very small number of cattle and sheep. Many more, however, were expected before the close of the day. There were but six cattle entered for the best prizes; which would be a small number if the exhibition were open to all having fat cattle to show. But the managers, desiring to encourage the growth of fat cattle by the farmers, have prohibited all from competing for the first and second prizes, excepting those having cattle between three and four years of age, weighing not less than 2,750 lbs. for the first, and 2,500 for the second, and *raised from calves, by the exhibitors*, which prohibits the butchers and others having fat cattle on hand from competing. The display of sheep, though the number was not large, was very good. Those on exhibition were mostly south-downs, large and very fat. Among the swine which are in pens outside the Palace, there is one monster (the Hampshire hog); the others are not wonderful for size or fatness. A black and iron Maltese Jack, though not entered under the rule, attracted considerable attention. In other respects the exhibition will probably be much more attractive to-day.

JUVENILE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—An adjourned meeting of the friends of the Juvenile Temperance movement was held at 3½ P. M. on Monday, in room No. 3, Bible House. Rev. T. L. CUYLER presided. A Committee appointed for that purpose at the Saratoga Convention reported a Constitution and list of officers of a Temperance Association, the organization of which was yesterday completed. The Society is called the "American Juvenile Temperance Society," and its object is declared to be to unite the youth of the United States upon the principle of Total Abstinence. The annual meeting of the Society will be held on the second Wednesday of November. WM. E. DODGE, Esq., was chosen President; JAMES B. DUNN, Corresponding Secretary; JOHN RUSTON, Recording Secretary; and JOSIAH HOXIE, Treasurer of the Society, for the year 1858.

SMALL-POX.—We learn from inquiries made at the City Inspector's office, that a thorough investigation has been made, through the Health Wardens, into the correctness of the rumors concerning the spread of this disease. The reports in almost every case have proved unfounded. The Health Warden of the Fourteenth Ward has examined every house in Marion-street, and has found no one case of contagious disease. The report was that that street was infected. The Health Warden of the Ninth Ward reports that the Dispensary practice in the district bounded by Spring-street and Twenty-third-street, Broadway and North River, there were but twenty odd cases in November, only one of which was fatal. Thus far, this month, only four cases are reported.

☞ From the Fifth Annual Report of the North Western Dispensary, No. 511 Eighth-avenue, we learn that the number of patients treated at the Dispensary and at their homes during the past year, was 12,957, of whom 5,289 were males and 7,668 females. Of these, 5,421 were born in the United States, 6,712 in Ireland, 254 in England, 371 in Germany, and 231 in Scotland and other countries. The number vaccinated during the past year was 794; number of prescriptions put up 21,795, and number of deaths among patients 69. From the regular appropriations and sundry private donations there was paid into the Treasury during the year $3,173 31; cash disbursed $2,774 95; leaving a balance in the hands of the Treasury of $398 36.

ROBERT RAY, Esq., has been elected President and CHARLES H. RUSHER, Esq., Secretary for the ensuing year.

☞ The Commissioners who have in charge the erection of the New Arsenal, corner of Seventh-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, met yesterday at the office of the Commissary-General, to open proposals for the building. Various bids were received, but the official opening was postponed until Wednesday noon—as it was determined that, according to the advertisement, to-day (15th) should be included in the period set apart for the receipt of proposals. The contracts are to be awarded within three days after the bids are examined, and within two days of the acceptance of the bid, the contractors are required to give the documents.

☞ There was a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Breckinridge Cannel Coal Company, at No. 98 Greenwich-street, last evening, for the purpose of taking into consideration the condition of its financial affairs. As the meeting was only, as it were, preparatory, there was not a large attendance. A Committee of Stockholders, who are not Directors, was appointed to examine into and report upon the affairs of the Company, at the meeting to be called when they have concluded their labors.

☞ The Infirmary for Women and Children, corner of Bleecker and Crosby streets, which was opened May 12 with the sum of $3,000 appropriated for the expenses of the year, has given relief to over 800 patients up to the present time. Forty-six in-door patients, each remaining on an average three weeks in the house, have been treated, comprising 30 cases of general disease, 13 midwifery cases, and 3 surgical operations. The Institution is prospering; $500 has been invested for its endowment.

STATEN ISLAND.—An "Association" has been formed in New-Brighton (Staten Island) for the purpose of having lectures free to the public during the Winter. The subscription of the members is to be given to the poor. J. HOWARD WAINWRIGHT has been invited to deliver the introductory lecture and has accepted. He will be followed by Rev. P. P. IRVING, GEO. W. CURTIS, Esq., and others. The first lecture will be given on Thursday evening at Belmont Hall.

☞ A meeting was held on Monday evening in the Seventh-street Methodist Episcopal Church, by the friends of the late Mrs. WILKINS, who was for 20 years a missionary in Africa and died recently in this City. She was greatly respected for the zeal and ability with which she discharged her duties. Rev. Dr. NATHAN BANGS presided at the meeting, and paid a feeling tribute to the virtues of the deceased. Rev. Dr. DURBIN, Bishop JANES and Rev. J. J. MATHIAS, also delivered addresses.

IS THE STATUE OF WEBSTER LOST?—POWER'S statue of DANIEL WEBSTER was shipped on board the *Oxford*, at Leghorn, over three months ago, consigned to Boston. As the vessel has not arrived, and has not been heard from, fears are entertained that she has been lost. The statue is insured, and the model still exists in the artist's studio, so that it could be reproduced, if necessary, in a year's time.

MOUNT MORRIS-SQUARE.—It has been proposed to appropriate $10,000 for the grading and fencing of Mount Morris-square, in Harlem, and a Committee of the Board of Councilmen, on Lands and Places, was advertised to consider the matter yesterday, it having been referred to their investigation. But no action was taken, a quorum not being present.

☞ THOMAS RIBEIRO DES SANTOS has been appointed Consul-General for New-York by the Portuguese Government in place of Mr. DE LA FIGANIERE, who has been transferred to a Consulship in Denmark and the ports of Holstein. Mr. DES SANTOS was formerly Consul at Maranham, in Brazil.

☞ The *Citizen*, weekly, which JOHN MITCHEL started in 1854, and left, after editing it one year, in the hands of JOHN MCCANNAHAN, stopped last week.

DEATH FROM SCALDS.—Coroner PERRY held an inquest yesterday, at No. 67 Third-av., on the body of JANE E. COOPER, a child three years of age, who died from the effect of scalds received by upsetting a dish of scalding fat that stood on the stove. A verdict was rendered of accidental death.

The Weather and Canals in the Interior.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

ROME, Friday, Dec. 11, 1857.

The weather here is pleasant, there being no snow and but light frosts—a thing unusual for this climate so late in the season. Owing to the absence of snow in the Canal, the water is not chilled, and does not freeze readily, and if it did, our efficient Superintendent and his Clerk would open it as usual—with *promptness*. All the boats will, however, reach tide-water with their valuable cargoes of produce, which will, without doubt, be welcomed by your citizens, and what is left over, will pass over the iron roads with celerity to your great mart after navigation has closed. As regards the roads, they have done *one* wise thing lately, that is, increasing the rates of passenger transit almost all over the country. Railroads carried passengers too cheap, and the people should not grumble at four or five cents a mile for passage, else we may have to go back to the old thumping stage-coaches and mud-pike roads. The railroads are great institutions, and must be maintained; and as regards fares, they should be untrammeled by legislation.

Weather prophets say a mild Winter—but wild-geese are passing *southward*, in great numbers, over the surrounding country, which indicates a hard Winter or Spring. Very respectfully, E. C. G.

Imposition.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY, No. 11 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

DEAR SIR: It is understood that a number of persons, both men and women, are engaged in soliciting our citizens and our friends in the country for funds for the Children's Aid Society. The public should be informed that we have *no collectors* at present, and that these persons are impostors, who are making a disgraceful living on this imposition. This time of suffering among the poor breeds false charities and cheats who turn the sympathies of the public into their own pockets. C. L. BRACE, Secretary.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—At the annual meeting at Fireman's Hall, Monday evening, DAVID MILLIKEN, Esq., President, was in the Chair.

The report of the Committee appointed to consider the mode of electing Fire Wardens was presented. It recommended that a Committee of three be elected at each annual meeting, to act with the President and the Committee on Fines and Penalties, of the Board of Trustees, as a nominating Committee, and present two names for each vacancy that may occur, at least ten days before the annual meeting, and that the Committee be elected annually by ballot.

This plan was objected to, and Capt. JAS. M. TURNER moved as a substitute, that the Legislature be requested to amend the law and give the companies the power of electing their Fire Wardens, as they do their Assistant Engineers. The report was accepted and the substitute adopted.

The annual reports of the Trustees and Treasurer were read.

At last report there remained in the hands of the Treasurer $2,213 34. Since which time he has received $34,650 58, making a total of $36,863 92. Out of which there has been expended $30,611 58. Invested on bond and mortgage, $1,500; reinvested, $2,000, leaving a balance in the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, to the credit of the Fire Department Fund of $2,752 34.

The following officers for the ensuing year were elected:

President—DAVID MILLIKEN.
Vice-President—John Gillinan.
Secretary—Wm. A. Woodhull.
Treasurer—John S. Giles.
Collector—David Theall.
Members of the Board of Trustees (for three years)—Zophar Mills, Henry A. Burr, Wm. Williams.

AT THE NAVY YARD.—The number of workmen in the Navy Yard has been reduced from 1,700, which was about the force in October, to less than 1,200. There are now 1,490 nominally on the pay-roll, but not so many as that, by nearly 300, employed in the yard. The near completion of the *Savannah*, and the suspension of work on the stores, renders this reduction necessary. The last list of discharges comprised 52 carpenters, 11 painters, 3 blockmakers, in the yard department, and 20 of different grades discharged, and 60 suspended in the Engineer's Department. The work of uredging the dock for a deep berth for the *Niagara* is going on actively. It is understood that the Department do not approve of substituting wire rigging for the *Niagara*. The same description as that now in use will be used. Chains will be employed, but of increased size and strength. Her yards are also to be strengthened.

Governors of the Almshouse.

The Board of Governors of the Almshouse met on Tuesday. The President, C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Esq., in the chair.

The sum of $200 was appropriated for the purpose of giving the children of Randall's Island a good dinner on Christmas-Day and New-Years-Day. The sum of $75 was similarly appropriated for the benefit of the inmates at the Lunatic Asylum.

A resolution was offered by Governor TOWNSEND, that the Warden of the Penitentiary, the Warden of the Almshouse and the Superintendent of the Workhouse be instructed to employ all their unappropriated labor in getting out stone of a suitable size to be used in the construction of a Belgian pavement.

The resolution was adopted.

Governor SMITH proposed complimentary resolutions in reference to the resignation of Governor TIEMANN as a member of the Board. It was intended to defer the matter until the 24th, but it was understood that the Governor would most probably be absent on that day.

The resolutions are worded as follows:

Whereas, The people of this City have called to the Municipal Chair our friend and colleague, DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Esq., the honest citizen and faithful and efficient public officer; therefore,

Resolved, That in their official separation from Governor TIEMANN, this Board feels it a pleasing duty to express their estimation of his worth, integrity and entire devotion to the best interests of the public during his connection with the department.

Resolved, That his practical knowledge, together with a large amount of personal attention, have suggested and been instrumental in completing many valuable improvements in our institutions which will long be remembered in connection with his name and with this department.

Resolved, That his fatherly care of the "City's children" on Randall's Island, the judicious arrangements made for their health and physical and moral training, will be a lasting satisfaction to himself and a permanent benefit to the rising generation.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be engrossed, signed by the President and Secretary, and presented to Governor TIEMANN.

These resolutions were passed unanimously.

Governor TIEMANN replied in few but emphatic words.

The Board then adjourned.

THE CONVICT RODGERS.

Upon the adjournment of the Board, Governor BENJAMIN F. PINCKNEY called the attention of the members to the case of the convict Rodgers, now under sentence of death in the Tombs. He argued strongly against his execution, upon the ground that he had repeatedly seen him, and was satisfied that he was *utterly devoid of all religious knowledge, and ignorant of the very being of a God*. In fact he did not regard him as a moral and responsible agent. Several members expressed themselves variously on the subject.

In reply to questions subsequently put to the Governor, as to whether Rodgers had not been visited by the Chaplain of the prison, he was informed that Rodgers is nominally a Catholic, that he had been seen by a Catholic priest, who had put into his hands a book on the "Passion," and another on the "Holy Conception." A Protestant had visited him, and given him a Bible.

Governor PINCKNEY asked the members of the Board to sign a petition to Gov. King to commute the sentence to imprisonment for life.

Governor TIEMANN apprehended that if the sentence were changed the prisoner would be liberated in a few years.

Governor TOWNSEND was not disposed to interfere with the decisions of Juries.

Ultimately, Governors B. F. PINCKNEY, MOLONEY, GUNTHER and OLIVER signed the petition.

Board of Commissioners of the Central Park.

The Board met yesterday at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Present Commissioners DILLON, COOLEY, RUSSELL, BUTTERWORTH, GRAY, FIELDS, GREEN and HOGG.

The minutes of Dec. 8th were read and approved.

The Chief-Engineer was ordered to report whether the hammers used by the stonebreakers are of sufficient weight, and if not, then to inform the Board the description of hammers to be used with advantage, and the probable cost thereof.

Also, that he report to the Board as soon as possible, the probable cost per square yard of macadamizing a road, with the materials now being prepared in the Park, and whether in his opinion any other materials can be used with advantage, and his views thereon.

The withdrawal of the sum of $13,000 from the Bank of Commerce, for the purpose of paying persons employed by the Board, and the payment of claims and bills against the Commissioner was authorized.

After transacting a variety of routine business the Board adjourned to Friday next, at 1 o'clock.

Fires.

FIRE IN WATT-STREET—TEN HORSES SMOTHERED.—Shortly after 7 o'clock Monday evening a fire broke out in a frame stable, rear of No. 65 Watt-street, occupied by cartmen and others. The building was entirely destroyed, and ten horses were smothered to death. The horses belonged principally to poor cartmen, and the loss falls heavily on them, as none of the animals were insured. The loss of the building was about $600. Mr. PORTER, of the Washington Market express, while endeavoring to rescue two horses belonging to himself, had his watch and chain stolen. As Engine Co. No. 3 was going to the fire, MICHAEL COGGIN, an ex-policemen, and an unknown boy, were run over and both badly injured.

FIRE IN FRONT-STREET.—A little before 8 on Monday evening, a fire occurred in the three-story brick building No. 259 Front-street, occupied on the first floor by HENRY HENIJE as as a liquor saloon, and on the upper floor by DAVID BEDELL, manufacturer of pickles and preserves. Mr. HENIJE sustained a loss of $100; no insurance. Mr. BEDELL's loss was $400, and was covered by insurance. Messrs. MOTT & Co., owners of the building, lost $250. Insured.

Outrageous Kidnapping Case—The Kidnapper Arrested.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, Dec. 14.

We have already given full accounts of the kidnapping of two negroes at Geneva, N. Y., the escape of one of them at Carlisle station, and the subsequent sale of the other, named JOHN F. HITE, in Kentucky. We have now only to detail the additional statements connected with the escape of the latter from bondage, and his return to this city, on Saturday afternoon, in charge of Judge CALVIN WALKER, who brought on the requisition from the Governor of New-York, accompanied by Mr. ROBERT LAY, of Geneva, for whom the boy HITE had worked, and who could therefore readily identify him.

The history in brief is this: On the cars up from Cleveland, NAPOLEON BONAPARTE VAN TUYL, the kidnapper of the negroes, fell in company with three Kentuckians, BARTON W. JENKINS, of Port Royal, Henry County, and HENRY GILTNER and GEORGE W. METCALF, of Carroll County, to whom he represented the boys as runaway slaves, and solicited their aid in getting them back to Tennessee, from which State VAN TUYL asserted they had escaped. The three gentlemen named, placing implicit reliance in the story of the kidnapper, who gave his name as PAUL LENSINGTON, rendered him such assistance as was in their power, and when the boy DANIEL PEUR, who, it seems, had overheard a part of the false tale of VAN TUYL, attempted to get off the cars at Carlisle, Mr. JENKINS made an effort to keep him on, and not succeeding, subsequently went back with VAN TUYL in search of him, and was afterwards arrested at Franklin on a charge of kidnapping, but discharged for want of evidence. The other gentlemen named proceeded on their way to Carrollton with HITE, and placed him in jail, to await the arrival of the supposed owner. It is hardly necessary to say that the Kentuckians were completely imposed upon by VAN TUYL, and so far as they took any part in the matter, did so entirely ignorant of the fact that the boy was other than an escaped slave.

VAN TUYL or LENSINGTON, as he was known to the Kentuckians, came on a day or two after, and made a sale of the boy to JENKINS for $500, alleging in the bill which has been shown us, that he was "19 years of age, of copper color; that he was the true and lawful owner of said boy, and that he was a slave for life," which he signed "PAUL LENSINGTON." The bill of sale was made out for $750, but $500 only was paid, the balance being voluntarily deducted by VAN TUYL for the trouble of the purchaser in aiding him to secure his "property." Subsequently the negro was sold to LORENZO GRAVES, Esq., by Mr. JENKINS, for $750, who took him to Warsaw, Ky., but afterwards sent him to Louisville to be confined until he should require his services elsewhere. This brings the history of the case down to the arrival of Mr. WALKER with the requisition from the Governor of New-York.

On the arrival of the two New-York officers at Warsaw, they had no difficulty in finding Mr. GRAVES, and on explaining to him their business and exhibiting the evidence in their possession that the negro was free, that gentleman, with a disregard of self-interest, which does his head and heart the greatest honor, replied, "I am satisfied he is a free negro, and that he has been kidnapped. I am a Kentucklan and a slaveholder, but I would as soon poison my mother as to purchase a negro I knew to be free. I pledge you my honor that the boy shall be placed in your hands, and safely conveyed to a Free State." Like an honorable man, he kept his word in every particular.

Mr. GRAVES immediately had horses saddled for the party, and proceeded to the residence of Mr. JENKINS, who had made the sale to Mr. GRAVES, and that gentleman was as much astonished as had been Mr. GRAVES, that he had been so foully imposed upon by the rascal VAN TUYL, and immediately refunded to Mr. GRAVES the amount of the purchase money, putting to his private loss account the $500 paid to VAN TUYL, merely reminding the officers if any portion of the amount could be obtained from "Mr. Lensington," that it should be forwarded. Matters being satisfactorily arranged thus far, the whole party started for Louisville, where HITE was still in confinement, and Mr. GRAVES not only opened the prison doors of the captive with his own hands, and delivered him to Mr. WALKER, but he accompanied the gentlemen with the boy to this city, gave the latter money to spend on the way, and, on his arrival here, bought several acceptable presents to send to the boy's mother at Geneva. In reply to Mr. WALKER, as he was about leaving for home on the mail boat, Saturday noon, who thanked him for the trouble he had taken in the matter, and for his honorable conduct throughout, Mr. GRAVES said, "I promised that you should have the boy on free territory, unmolested, and I have kept my word. I was satisfied a foul wrong had been committed, and I have done what I could to right it. I only hope the laws of New-York will be equally prompt in punishing the guilty party."

Mr. WALKER and Mr. LAY staid throughout Saturday afternoon and yesterday at the Spencer House, and will leave for Geneva this morning with HITE, who, it is unnecessary to say, is overjoyed at his escape from Slavery. In his transfer to different parties he had not told them he was a free negro, for fear he might be sold farther South and his escape thereby entirely cut off; but we are satisfied that had he informed Mr. GRAVES of the fact, he would have found in him an honorable friend.

In closing this account of the escape of the kidnapped negro to Freedom, by the prompt and energetic action of Judge WALKER and other gentlemen of Geneva, we are glad to note the fact that NAPOLEON BONAPARTE VAN TUYL, the kidnapper, has been arrested, and is now confined in the jail of Ontario County, to answer the charge. He was arrested at Niagara Falls, where he was flourishing extensively as a wealthy Southern gentleman, under the name of H. B. LIVINGSTON, spending his money freely, and inspecting the curiosities of the place. While there he purchased a lot of Indian work, which he forwarded by express to a Miss LEMAN, of Geneva, to whom he was engaged to be married, but the package was intercepted, and an officer from Geneva went up and made the arrest. On his arrival at the village, we understand that it was almost impossible for the officers to reach the Franklin House with their prisoner, so great was the crowd and the excitement. He was finally placed in a hack, and by putting the horses at the top of their speed, they outstripped the crowd, and VAN TUYL was lodged in a place of safety. He is now in a fair way to get his deserts. The penalty for the offence, in New-York, is a forfeiture of $500 to the party aggrieved, and punishment in the State Prison for a period not exceeding ten years.

Trouble between Texas and Mexico.

The Governor of Texas has before the Legislature letters from Gen. CASS and the Mexican Minister at Washington on the frontier troubles between Texans and Mexicans. The Mexican Minister complains to the Government of the United States "that from the town of San Antonio de Bexar, the residents of Mexican origin have been expelled, living there in a peaceable manner, under the protection of the laws of the United States, and of the treaties subsisting between the two Governments."

The Minister expresses the hope and confidence that the Government of the United States "will, by every means, proceed to investigate the truth, to apply the proper corrective, and take all such measures as are demanded by justice, the law of nations and the honor of the United States."

General CASS writes to Governor PEASE as follows:

"I need not inform your Excellency that the least aggravated of these outrages is a glaring violation of the rights guaranteed to these people both by law and treaty. I do not doubt that prompt and stringent measures have been adopted to discover the truth, and, so far as the facts demanded it, to bring the perpetrators to trial and punishment. I have expressed to General ROBLES my entire confidence that your Excellency's best efforts would be exerted for the protection of those who are exposed to the indignities and maltreatment described; and I beg that such an investigation may be made as will enable you to communicate to this Department the exact nature of the evils complained of, so that in its relations with Mexico the Government of the United States may be fully informed upon a subject which is likely to be productive of unpleasant consequences."

The Appointment of Mr. Denver.

From the Richmond South.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 11, 1857.

The *Union* of this morning contains the official announcement of the appointment of Hon. J. W. DENVER, of California, to be Secretary of the Territory of Kansas, vice STANTON, removed. The appointment is discussed with great interest by those who understand the peculiar facts under which it was made, and which your correspondent has had an opportunity of ascertaining. General DENVER would not, under ordinary circumstances, have accepted the appointment of Secretary of the Territory, so much inferior as it is in dignity and in salary to his present position; but it will be observed that the appointment also confers the position of Acting-Governor of Kansas, and holds out the prospect of succession to the Governorship itself, as it is well ascertained now that WALKER's nomination will not be sent into the Senate. It is under these circumstances, as I am well advised, that General DENVER has gone to Kansas, the whole arrangement being at present temporary and for trial. *If he gives satisfaction, he will doubtless have* WALKER's *place*, and in this event he will resign the Commissionership of Indian Affairs, which office will be held open for him. He is at present in Missouri.

General DENVER is one of the most thoroughly reliable men in the country, and his public life has been distinguished by a rare and remarkable fidelity to his principles and promises. He is eminently fit to discharge the grave trusts that will be committed to him, as a sensible, substantial, true man, well distinguished for his reliability from the dazzling counterfeit politicians of the day.

Note from Hon. Mr. English.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Monday, Dec. 14, 1857.

To the Editor of the Union:

SIR: In the NEW-YORK TIMES, of Saturday, under the head of "Interesting from Washington," I find the following paragraph:

"It is stated in confidential circles that the Democratic delegation from Indiana have had a long interview with the President, in the course of which they said that in full consultation they could not support the Lecompton Constitution, after the *exposé* of Senator DOUGLAS. There can be no doubt that such a consultation was held."

Permit me to say that I was present at the interview alluded to, and no such declaration was made by the "Democratic Delegation from Indiana," or any member of it then present; and all were present except Mr. DAVIS. The visit was not of a political character at all, but merely a social call, to pay our respects to the Chief Magistrate of the nation.

As far as I am concerned, I shall deem it soon enough to define my position when all the facts are before me, and the question comes up legitimately for action.

Very respectfully,
WM. H. ENGLISH.

Terrible Tragedy in New-Britain, Conn.

From the Hartford Times.

A foul attempt at robbery and murder was made on Friday by four men in New-Britain. The robbers entered the house of SAMUEL SMITH, situated some two miles north of the village, and attacked SMITH with a hatchet and clubs, intending to murder him for his money; two hired men came to the rescue, and a bloody fight ensued, resulting in the flight of the robbers, leaving the old man SMITH weltering in his blood. We now have to announce the arrest of three of the robbers and would-be murderers, and their trial before a Justice's Court at New-Britain. The fourth one has escaped. The examination has developed facts of an astounding character, that show this to have been one of the most deliberate and cold-blooded schemes of murder and robbery that was ever known. The parties arrested were examined on Saturday night. Their names are EDWARD WESTOVER, an American, 25 years of age; EDMUND GILBERT, American, 22 years of age; FREDERICK FITCH, American, 25 years of age. The fourth is THOMAS VENSEL, of New-Britain, aged 22, who has escaped. SAMUEL SMITH, upon whom the murderous onslaught commenced, is nearly 60 years old. He is a bachelor, living with his aged mother, and the common belief for years past has ascribed to him the possession of a miser's hoard of some thousands of dollars in hard coin, locked up in a strong box which he keeps in his house. It was to obtain this money that the scheme against his life and others was planned and so nearly executed. WESTOVER, in his confession, says that the party of four had planned the murder and robbery some ten days ago. It was arranged to kill SMITH first, and then the two Irishmen, who were known to be present in the house, should also be killed if necessary. Disguised in slouched hats, which were slashed open at the top, so as to admit of being drawn down over their faces, leaving two holes in front of the eyes for sight, the desperadoes approached the house. Looking in at the shutterless windows, they saw SMITH, seated near the fire, and with no other light than fire-light in the room, *churning*. Near him were the two Irishmen in his employ, cracking walnuts. It was arranged that FITCH should kill the old man, and that WESTOVER, GILBERT and VENSEL should take the Irishmen. They opened the door, and without uttering a word, rushed upon the unsuspecting inmates of the house. FITCH aimed a blow at the old man's head with a hatchet, and the stroke laid bare the skull, if it did not fracture it. Covered with his blood, SMITH, whom the blow had felled to the floor, sprung up and received two more blows upon the head. The hatchet was dull, or he would probably have been killed at the first blow. The two Irishmen were at the instant set upon with hickory clubs, and one of them succeeded in opening his knife, which, however, was shut upon him, cutting his hand and covering his assailant's club with blood. The Irishmen resolutely fought with chairs, and to such purpose that SMITH's life was saved—that is, if he now recovers. One of the Irishmen, bruised and battered, finally escaped from the door, and shouted "*Murder!*"—whereupon the robbers, who would soon have finished his companion and SMITH, turned and fled. The fight was a desperate one, on both sides. In the course of it, a locket had been dropped or pulled from WESTOVER's pocket. It was a picture of one WHATELY, a friend of WESTOVER's, who is now in jail for a rape committed in New-Britain. This locket, which WESTOVER was known to have redeemed from pawn but a day previous, led to his arrest and the subsequent developments. Upwards of a quart of blood remained on the floor on Saturday in the spot where SMITH had been attacked.

Horrible Murder in Luzerne County, Pa.

From the Luzerne (Pa.) Union of Saturday.

We are called upon to chronicle another horrible murder committed in this County. An honest old German, named JACOB MATTHIAS, living about seven miles from this borough, on the road to Bear Creek, was missed about ten days ago. He was in town the day previous and purchased a hog; he paid for it, and promised to call the next day and take it to his home. The fact of his not coming for the hog, as he had intended to do, aroused suspicion in the minds of his friends here that some accident had befallen him, and yesterday they started out in search of him. Upon reaching his premises, they found a man there, named W. M. MULLER, a native of Hanover, Germany, who seemed to have possession of the house. He said that MATTHIAS had gone West to visit his son-in-law, and that he had purchased the premises and paid for them. This only served to strengthen the suspicion that MATTHIAS had been murdered, and the party commenced to examine the well near the house with hooks, where, to their astonishment, they found his remains wrapped in a quilt, and having a heavy chain around the body, and a large stone fastened to the end of it. Several gashes were upon his head, which had the appearance of having been done with a hatchet. An inquest was held by Esquire WILLIAMS, of Bear Creek. It seems that MULLER was a poor man, and that MATTHIAS had promised to keep him over Winter in consideration of some work which he was to do about the house. Suspicion immediately centered upon MULLER. He was brought to town, and after a hearing before Esquire VAUGHN, he was committed to jail. The wife of MATTHIAS died some time ago, and he was living alone at the time of his death.

Shocking Murder by a Female Slave.

From the Washington Star of Monday evening.

Yesterday afternoon, about 4 P. M., a most shocking murder was committed upon the body of the wife of BASIL HALL, residing in Alexandria County, Va., about five miles from this city. According to her deposition, her husband was walking over his farm, and the rest of the whites of the family were at church, when a slave woman named JENNY—the property of HALL—put an armfull of dry plank on the fire, which Mrs. HALL ordered her to take off. She did so, but quickly put it on again. Mrs. HALL again ordered her to take it off. The negress then seized her, and forcing her head down between her (the assailant's) legs, backed her into the fire. Three times, according to Mrs. HALL's deposition, she managed to break loose from the fiend, who as often seized her and placed her back on the fire. On the last occasion her screams brought others of the family negroes and her husband to her rescue. Mrs. HALL died last night at midnight. The murderess, before committing her dreadful crime, took the precaution to send a small negro girl, who was in the room, to the spring for water. The negress, who has of course been committed to jail, denies the crime, alleging that her mistress fell into the fire. It is most fortunate for the ends of justice that Mrs. HALL survived sufficiently long to make an *ante-mortem* deposition. HALL tried to shoot the woman ere she was conveyed to prison, but was prevented from accomplishing his object. He and his family were considered by respectable persons in the neighborhood as being hard on servants; and not very long since he had a portion of his farm buildings burned by some of his own servants.

The Wilmington (N. C.) *Herald* says: "We have seen a letter, received by a merchant of this place, from Fayetteville, dated the 10th inst., saying that W. F. WIGHTMAN, editor of the *Carolinian*, and a young man named ELLIOTT, were both found dead in the same bed, at Shemwell House, this morning. They left a note, saying they had both taken nitric acid for the purpose of suicide.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more wareroome were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their dépôt, by opening an extensive ware and salesroom on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry, (and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order, all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults. Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or store doors. Jones' patent permutation bank lock, and Crygier's patent letter lock, without key.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and
No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

WAUPUN, Wis., Aug. 24, 1857.

Mr. LANSING BONNELL, Milwaukee,
Agent for Herring & Co.'s Patent Safes:

DEAR SIR: The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you, was in my store at the time it was burned last March. The heat was so great that it melted off the brass plates and knob on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the heat that I was obliged to cut it open. But I am happy to say to you, the contents of the safe were preserved to my *perfect satisfaction*.

Y. C. SNOW.

SURPRISINGLY BEAUTIFUL.

GENIN'S HOLIDAY HAT for the approaching season of festivity, is one of those peculiar gems in the mechanic arts which suits alike the man of fashion and the man of business. All who see are suited; all who wear delighted. Try them. GENIN, No. 214 Bowery, opposite St. Paul's.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers

"THE CHEAPEST LIGHT."—KNAPP'S PATENT LAMPS, with oils that cost from 60 cents to $1 per gallon, produce a light superior to all other lamps, and at a cost of from ½ to 1 cent per hour. Persons owning "rights" throughout the country will be supplied with the Lamps, Oils, &c., on the most favorable terms.
WILLIAM SPOONER, Proprietor, No. 433 Hudson-st.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office, No. 2½ Maiden-lane, have removed to No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder-Braces, Elastic Silk Stockings, and every variety of Bandages of most approved patterns, skillfully applied. Private application rooms for ladies. A competent female in attendance.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THIS MORNING,
At 10 o'clock,
SPECIAL PUBLIC SALE
of
ENGLISH HOLIDAY BOOKS,
At the rooms of
BANGS, BROTHER & CO.,
No. 13 Park-row.

MARRIED.

GIFFIN—BALDWIN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 15, at St. James' Church, 16th st., by Rev. J. L. Schock, C. H. GIFFIN, Jr., to Miss LOUISA J., daughter of James C. Baldwin, Esq., all of this City.

ODDIE—SWEETSER.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 15, by Rev. Rufus W. Clark, ORVILLE ODDIE to VICTORIA, daughter of Samuel Sweetser, Esq.

☞ Baltimore and Philadelphia papers please copy.

RICHARDSON—BRADFORD.—At Trenton, N. J., on Saturday last, Dec. 12, NATHANIEL RICHARDSON, Esq., the distinguished lawyer of this City, so long connected with the patent suits of Horace H. Day, was married at St. Michael's (Episcopal) Church, to Mrs. M. A. BRADFORD, of New-York, in presence of a large number of the citizens of Trenton, and several distinguished persons from this City.

RAPELYE—HYATT.—In Newtown, on Monday, Dec. 14, at St. James' Church, by Rev. George A. Shelton, Mr. CORNELIUS RAPELYE to Miss LYDIA L., daughter of John B. HYATT.

WHITNEY—TOBEY.—In Portland, on Thursday, Dec. 10, by Rev. Dr. Dwight, Mr. W. H. WHITNEY, of New-York, to Miss ABBIE E. TOBEY, of Portland.

DIED.

LYON.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 15, PHILO ANDREWS LYON, only son of Robert S. and Caroline A. Lyon, aged 3 years, 6 months and 26 days.

Further notice will be given of the funeral.

WHITNEY.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Dec. 15, Mrs. EMELINE L., wife of Philip Whitney, aged 47 years.

Her remains will be taken to Chappaqua, Westchester Co., for interment.

☞ Westchester County papers please copy.

FREEMAN.—On board the steamship *Alabama*, while on the passage hence to Savannah, JOSEPHINE, wife of Henry O. Freeman, aged 24 years.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Dec. 16, at 12 o'clock, from Trinity Church, without further invitation.

GARDINER.—On Tuesday morning, Dec. 15, LILLIAN, daughter of William W. and Sarah B. Gardiner, aged 6 months.

MILLER.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, Dec. 15, after an illness of three days, GRACE, youngest daughter of John G. and Sarah H. Miller, aged 2 years, 2 months and 17 days. Her remains will be taken to White Plains.

"Youth and the opening rose
May look like things too glorious for decay,
And smile at thee—but thou are none of those
That wait the ripened bloom to seize their prey."

WOOD.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday, Dec. 14, REBECCA F., wife of William Wood, aged 2 years.

The friends of the family, and also of G. L. Garrison, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, Dec. 17, at 10 o'clock A. M., from the house in Division-av., the second door west of 4th-st.

☞ Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and Michigan papers please copy.

FORREST.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 14, Mrs. JULIA ANNA FORREST, aged 82 years.

Her friends, and those of her sisters, Mrs. James Brown and Mrs. Robert Bach, are invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from St. Ann's Church.

MESEROLE.—At Green Point, L. I., on Tuesday, Dec. 15, CATHERINE MORRELL, widow of Peter Meserole, in the 75th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday morning, Dec. 17, at 11 o'clock, from her late residence, without further invitation.

WATCHES AT WHOLESALE.
TO DEALERS IN
WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
The subscribers offer for sale
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
for the December season.
THEIR WHOLE STOCK OF
LOCLE, GENEVA AND ENGLISH WATCHES,
also of LEONTINE, CHATELAINES, LAVALLIERES, and other GOLD CHAINS, all 18 carats fine.
VR. J. MAGNIN, GUEDIN & CO.,
Importers, No. 15 Maiden Lane, up stairs.

SILVER WARE
AT REDUCED PRICES.
No. 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway.
WM. GALE & SON
have on hand a large stock of
SILVER WARE,
Comprising articles for FAMILY USE and PRESENTS, ALL OF THEIR OWN MAKE.
Owing to the state of trade, and a desire to keep all our workmen employed,
WE ARE OFFERING UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS TO THOSE WISHING TO PURCHASE.

RICH AND COSTLY FANCY GOODS.
FRANCIS TOMES & SONS,
No. 6 Maiden-lane,
Offer to the public
UNTIL THE 1ST OF JANUARY,
AT RETAIL,
Their large wholesale stock of fancy goods of the present season's importation,
AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES
FOR CASH.

GAS FIXTURES,
CHEAP, CHEAP, CHEAP.
Look through our magnificent stock and compare prices with those of any other establishment in the City, and then decide where
IT WILL BE FOR YOUR INTEREST TO PURCHASE.
COLT & WHITTELSEY,
No. 922 Broadway, corner of 21st-st.

RICH FANCY GOODS.
OSBORNE, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND,
No. 527 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.,
offer for inspection their magnificent stock of
FANCY ARTICLES FOR PRESENTS,
comprising a much larger and finer assortment than we have ever offered, and at
PRICES LARGELY REDUCED.

CHINA AND GLASS WARE.
JAMES M. SHAW, No. 70 Chatham-st.,
Now offers his well-assorted stock of Fancy Cut and Moulded Glass ware, Decorated and Plain China wares, consisting of dining and tea sets, vases, &c., and fancy goods for the season, at greatly reduced prices for cash.

LOOK OUT FOR BURGLARS.—EXTRA Safe Night Latches, wrought and cast Locks of every description, Secret Bolts, plated and porcelain Knobs, Mortise Bolts, iron, brass, and plated Chain Bolts, of extra quality; and every variety of fastenings for doors, Windows and Shutters, all at panic prices,
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John-st., corner of Dutch-st.

THIS DAY,
SPECIAL AUCTION SALE OF BOOKS.
PUBLISHERS' SALE
OF
MAGNIFICENT HOLIDAY BOOKS.
GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO.
WILL SELL BY AUCTION,
COMMENCING
TUESDAY, DEC. 15 AND FOLLOWING DAYS,
At 4 o'clock,
THE MOST DESIRABLE LOT OF BOOKS EVER OFFERED AT AUCTION.
The Catalogue comprises a large collection of Books, (over 10,000 volumes.) in every department of Literature, being the entire duplicate samples of the late Trade Sale, embracing a superb variety of Books, with Richest Bindings, in full Turkey Morocco Gilt, Antique and Calf, and especially adapted as Holiday Gifts for the coming season.
GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers,
Trade Salerooms, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway.

STATE AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, SS.:
PERSONALLY APPEARED BEFORE ME,
DR. SAMUEL B. SMITH,
Who did depose and say, that all the certificates of cures made by his Magnetic Salve, and published in the City papers, are true and genuine; also, that said Salve contains no mineral.
Affirmed to this 14th day of December, 1857. SAMUEL B. SMITH, No. 77 Canal st., near Church.
W. H. STEPHENS, Commissioner of Deeds, Mayor's Office, City Hall, New-York.

OLD DR. BONE'S MEDICINES.
Old Dr. BONE'S Bitters and Cathartic Pills, together with his Pulmonary Pills and Powders, cure consumption, chronic bronchitis and asthma, ulcerated lungs and throat, night-sweats, spitting blood, &c. These preparations are prepared by Dr. L. H. BONE, son and successor to Old Dr. CHRISTIAN. Dr. BONE would prefer seeing each of his patients. Those at a distance, by remitting $5, and stating symptoms, will receive a package of each by express. Office No. 294 Grand-st., near Eldridge-st., New-York City.

WING'S FARINA CRACKERS.—THE INcreased use of Wing's Farina Crackers, with the commendatory remarks of parents, teachers and physicians, as well as many persons in various positions in life, whose powers have been more or less weakened by sedentary habits or occupations, is strong proof of the healthful and beneficial results which have attended their use.
Their great nourishing properties, and the ease with which the stomach digests this pleasant food, are well established, and there can be, on testing them, no doubt of this fact, viz: that the same weight of Wing's Crackers will make more good blood and act more kindly upon the delicate texture of the stomach than anything else ever introduced in this or any other form of bread.
All true farina crackers have the name "Wing" stamped on them, and those wishing to buy should ask for Wing's Crackers.
They may be had at retail of the best family grocers generally, and at wholesale only of
A. N. THOMPSON & CO.,
Nos. 221 and 223 Fulton-st., New-York.

THE BROOKLYN FEMALE EMPLOYMENT Society will have a sale at the rooms, No. 65 Court-st., on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 17 and 18. Clothing for women and children, with a few fancy articles.

LADIES' HOSPITAL FAIR, FOR THE benefit of the New-York Infirmary for Women and Children, will open TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 15, at the Institution, No. 64 Bleecker-st., corner of Crosby. The Fair will continue through the week, from 1 o'clock P. M.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES for years 1855-56-57 for sale. Apply to H. F. TICE, this office.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

Elegant Parian Marble Figures and Groups.
Elegant Bronze Figures and Groups.
Elegant Bronze and China Clocks.
Elegant articles in Silver-Plated Ware.
Elegant Bisque Figures and Groups.
For prices look at samples in our show-windows marked in
PLAIN FIGURES.
In articles combining beauty and utility, we offer the following at very little over
FIFTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR
until Jan. 1, at which time a complete revision of prices with a view to some little remuneration will be made.
BUY NOW!

Gilt Band French China Dinner sets	$42 00
Gilt and Colored French China Dinner sets	45 00
Gilt Band Tea sets, 44 pieces	6 45
White French China Tea sets, 44 pieces	3 25
White French China Dinner Plates, the dozen	1 50
Silver-Plated Coffee Urns	10 00
Silver-Plated Tea Spoons, the dozen	1 25
Silver-Plated Table Forks, the dozen	3 75

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway,
Between Houston and Bleecker sts.

DRY GOODS.

CURTAIN MATERIALS,
Gilt Cornices, Window Shades, Tassels, Bands, and Fixtures in every variety.
ALSO, CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS,

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—Carefully Reported for the New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 15, 1857—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Since noon of yesterday, 21,350 bbls. Flour; 10,341 bushels Wheat; 1,307 bushels Corn; 1,328 pkgs. Provisions, and 85 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Dull and heavy. Pearls, $6; Pots, $6 12½ @ 100 lbs.

BOOTS AND SHOES—No important change has occurred in this branch of business during the week, either here, or in Boston. The Boston *Shipping List* states that "The orders for goods from the South and West have been very light, and with the New-England trade there is very little doing. Manufacturers are now more actively employed than for some months past, but the quantity of goods turning out is comparatively small compared with previous years at this season. For California there continues to be a good business doing, and the shipments to that market for a month past are largely in excess of the wants of consumers there. Among the shipments of the week we notice 2,280 cases by the *Fleet Wing*, and 758 cases by the *Esther May*. From New-York the shipments reported are only 166 cases." The quantity cleared at the Boston Custom-House has been as follows:

	1857.	1856.
For the week, cases	3,387	3,350
Since Jan. 1	226,028	216,434
Total	229,415	219,784

COFFEE—The demand is good at full rates; sales 300 pkgs. Java, at 16c.; 250 bags Maracaibo, at 11¼c. @11¾c.; 1,300 Rio, at 9c.@10¾c; and 215 pkgs. Mocha at private bargains. Stock in first hands here to-day, 135,563 pkgs., including 106,388 bags Rio, 10,119 Maracaibo, 9,385 pkgs. Java, 8,720 bags Bahia, 580 Ceylon, and 371 Laguayra. We quote Java 15¼c. @16c.; Maracaibo, 10c.@12c.; Rio, 8¾c.@10¾c.; Native Ceylon, 13c., cash; and Laguayra, at 11c. @12c. ℔ lb. The sales of Rio Coffee in Baltimore last week reached 4,100 bags, at 9¼c.@10¼c. ℔ lb., 4 months' credit, leaving on hand there of the same kind on Saturday, 63,000 bags. Sales by auction in Boston, Dec. 12, 1,500 bags St. Domingo at $9.@$9 05 ℔ 100 lbs., 4 months.

COTTON—Is unsettled, parties disagreeing about prices. Stocks and sales very light. Middling Uplands are reported as being worth about 10¾c. ℔ lb., this being the medium rate between the average asking prices and the offers of buyers.

FISH—The market displays but little vigor and no remarkable change.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is freely offered at reduced prices for common grades. The demand was animated, chiefly for home use, during the early part of the day, but diminished toward the close. Sales 12,500 bbls.

Common to good Superfine	$4 40@$4 50
Extra State	4 60@ 4 80
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	4 40@ 4 50
Superfine Ohio	4 50@ 4 60
Fancy Ohio	4 70@ 4 80
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 65@ 6 25
Extra Ohio	5 00@ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	4 80@ 5 00
Extra Genesee	5 60@ 7 75
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 40@ 7 50

Canadian continues heavy and languid. Sales 850 bbls. superfine to extra at $4 50@$6 25 ℔ bbl. Southern appears dull and heavy. Sales 900 bbls. low mixed to choice extra at $5@7 50 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in slack demand at old prices—$3 25@ $4 20 for fine to superfine. ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, yet steady, at $3 25@$3 40 for Jersey, and $3 85@3 70 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Buckwheat Flour $2@$2 25 ℔ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—Sales by auction: 100 boxes Layer Raisins at $2 10@$2 20; 600 do. Bunch at $1 55@$1 85; 600 half do. at 80c.@86½c.; 700 quarter do. at 35c.@ 50c.; all slightly stained, cash; 104 barrels Currants, damaged, at 7¾@8¾c., cash; 9 cases Citron, sound, at 15¾c.@17c., four months; 200 boxes French Lemons, at $1 30@$1 40; 100 boxes Malaga Lemons at $1 90@$1 25; 9 boxes do. at $2 50; all in good order. Terms cash. Sales by auction in Boston, Dec. 12: Figs, 30,000 drums Smyrna at 6c.@9c.; 200 cases do. at 9¾c.@10½c., four months, or less 4 ℔ cent. for cash.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more freely dealt in, especially by shippers—prices closing, however, somewhat languidly. Sales 46,500 bushels, including good ordinary white Canadian, at $1 20; prime white Western, at $1 42@$1 42½; red Western, at $1 11 @$1 15; red do. Club, at $1 04@$1 05; red do., Spring, at 97c.@$1 ℔ bushel. Corn is in fair demand, but at decidedly lower prices. Sales 32,000 bushels, at 68c.@72c. for old yellow Jersey and Southern; 68c. @70c. for old mixed Western; 65c. for mixed old and new Jersey and Southern; and 56c.@66c. for new crop yellow and white do. and do., ℔ bushel. Sales have also been reported of 8,500 bushels prime Northern Rye, at 75c.; 5,200 bushels fair State Barley, at 75c.@76c.; and some Barley Malt at 90c.@95c. ℔ bushel. Oats are quiet and languid, at 46c.@49c. for Western; 44c.@47c. for State; 38c.@42c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and 33c.@39c. for Southern, ℔ bushel.

GUNNY BAGS.—Sales by auction in Boston, Dec. 12: 20,000 at 9¼c. cash; and 2,650, London Pockets, at 2¼c. cash.

HAY—The receipts have not equaled the sales during the past week; but, with the large quantity of Hay remaining unsold at the date of our last, factors have been enabled to meet the demands of their customers, and prices have not varied much. We quote: Bale Hay, common to choice, at 50c.@75c.; Loose Hay, inferior to strictly prime, at 60c.@94c.; and Salt Hay, at 30c.@62½c., ℔ 100 lbs. Straw has been received and sold, only in small quantities, including Bale, at 50c.@60c.; Loose, at 87½c. ℔ 100 lbs.; and Bundle, at $2 50@4 50 ℔ 100 sheaves. In Richmond, during the week ending Dec. 12, Hay was abundant and dull, at 80c.@90c. ℔ 100 lbs. In Mobile, Dec. 8, Northern Hay was selling slowly at $1 25 ℔ 100 lbs. In New-Orleans, Dec. 7, Hay was very quiet, at $17 50@$20 ℔ ton.

HIDES—Sales have been reported of 2,126 Orinoco at 17c.; 1,300 Buenos Ayres, deliverable in Baltimore, at 22c.; 1,000 do. at 20c.—all 6 months; 12,000 Gambia at about 13c. less 6 ℔ cent. for cash; 632 Texas at 12c.@14c. 6 months; and 450 wet salted Western at 11c., cash, ℔ lb. rejecting bad Hides,

HOPS—Continue quiet, at old prices. Crops of 1857, 5c.@9c.; 1856, 2½c.@3¼c.; 1855, 1½c.@2½c., cash, ℔ lb.

IRON—Quiet and somewhat nominal. A few lots of Scotch Pig were purchased at $28@$28 50, usual time, ℔ ton.

LEAD—Dull at old figures.

LIME—Rockland: 80c. for Common, and $1 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand continues limited. Prices favor buyers. Porto Rico, 22c.@28c.; Cuba Muscovado, at 19c.@25c.; Clayed Cuba, at 17c.@20c., and New-Orleans at 34c.@35c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is inactive and nominal. Sales have been reported since our last of 800 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, in lots, at 39½c.@ 40c., cash, ℔ gallon, closing with none offering under the latter rate. Tar and Resin are in slack request at previous quotations.

OILS—All kinds are quiet at essentially unaltered figures.

PROVISIONS—Pork is less freely offered and sought after. Mess has increased in value; Prime has not varied. Sales 270 bbls., in lots, at $15 50@ $16 for Mess, and $13 50@$14 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Dressed Hogs are pretty actively sought after by packers, at 6¼c.@6½c. ℔ lb. Cut Meats are in moderate supply and demand at 9c.@9½c. for Hams, and 7c.@7½c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon, 10½c.@11c. ℔ lb. Lard is dull and drooping. The transactions since our last embrace 175 bbls fair to prime, at 9¼c.@9¾c. ℔ lb. Beef continues inactive and languid. The transactions since our last consist of 200 bbls., in lots, at $10@$12 75 for repacked Western; Mess; $13 75@$14 50 for extra do.; $9@$10 for Country Mess, and $5 75@ $6 75 for do. prime, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $19@ $24 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams $14@$15 75 ℔ bbl. Butter is in moderate demand at languid rates: 11c.@16c. for Ohio; 14c.@20c. for common to very good State, and 21c.@24c. for prime to choice do., ℔ lb. Cheese is salable and steady, at 6c.@8c. for common to prime, ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales 120 tcs. at $3@$3 62½ ℔ 100 lbs.

SKINS—1,000 Peruvian Goat changed hands on private terms.

SEED—In Boston, last week, 9,000 bags Calcutta Linseed were sold at $1 25 ℔ bushel, part cash and part time with interest.

SUGARS—The demand is brisker at buoyant prices. Sales 1,100 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico, in lots, at from 6¾c.@7¾c. for Cuba, and 6¾c.@8¼c. for Porto Rico; 5,000 bags Siam, on private terms, and 435 boxes Havana at from 6½c.@8½c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 13,000 lbs, prime, at 10c. ℔ lb.

TANNING MATERIALS—Sales 230 bales Terra Japonica at 3¾c.@4c. ℔ lb., 6 months' credit.

TEAS—Are less active yet firm. The announcement of an auction sale for to-morrow, (Wednesday,) induces much reserve among operators.

TOBACCO—Is rather quiet, with sales reported since Friday of only 26 hhds. Kentucky at 8½c.@14c.; 43 bbls Havana at 37½c. and 32 cases Seedleaf on private terms.

New-Orleans Tobacco Statement, Dec. 7.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1857	hhds. 13,806
Arrived since	1,490
Total	15,296
Exported to date	11,226
Stock on hand not cleared, Dec. 7	4,070

WHISKY—Sales 400 bbls. Jersey, Ohio and Prison, chiefly at 22c.@22½c. cash, ℔ gallon.

WOOL—In Boston, last week, domestic was in much improved demand, with considerable sales of fleece, common to fine, at 28c.@45c., and of pulled, superfine and extra, at 30c.@42½c. ℔ lb.

FREIGHTS—A fair business was reported at strengthening quotations. For Liverpool: Cotton, 5-32d. ℔ lb.; Flour, 1s. 9d.@2s. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 5¼d. @6¼d. ℔ bushel; Resin, 2s. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 4s. ℔ tc., and heavy goods, 20s.@25s. ℔ ton. For other ports proportionate rates.

PERSONAL.

A GOOD APPOINTMENT.—MR. HENRY MYERS, so extensively and favorably known among our commercial men, has been elected Secretary of the Mobile Navigation and Mutual Insurance Company, to the evident advantage of that institution, and the great satisfaction of his large circle of friends. To have such an efficient officer is an advantage to any Company, for his business qualifications are equally eminent with his courteous gentlemanly attributes. A fitter successor could scarcely have been found for the deceased Charles C. Hazard, Esq., whose lamented loss he is so well calculated to supply.—*Mobile Tribune, Dec. 7.*

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE CREATION
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 17, at 8.
First appearance in America in Oratorio of
Mme. LA GRANGE and CARL FORMES.
GRAND SACRED ORATORIO
BY THE
NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY,
under the immediate patronage of the most distinguished members of the
REV. CLERGY OF NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN:
Rev. A. D. Gillette, Calvary Baptist Church, 23d-st.
Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D., Church of Divine Unity.
Rev. Ed. Y. Higbee, D. D., Trinity P. E. Church, New-York.
Rev. Francis L. Hawks, D. D., Calvary P. E. Church, New-York.
Rev. Fred. S. Wiley, Christ P. E. Church.
Rev. Geo. L. Prentiss, D. D., Mercer-st. Presbyterian Church.
Rev. Geo. Potts, D. D., University-place Presbyterian Church.
Rev. Geo. B. Cheever, D. D., Church of the Puritans.
Rev. G. T. Bedell, D. D., P. E. Church of the Ascension.
Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, D. D., Plymouth Church, Brooklyn.
Rev. Isaac H. Tuttle, St. Luke's P. E. Church.
Rev. J. J. Owen, D. D., Professor of Free Academy.
Rev. J. P. Thompson, D. D., Broadway Tabernacle.
Rev. John M. Macaulay, D. D., South Dutch Church, 5th-av.
Rev. John Quincy Adams, D. D., North Baptist Church, 9th-av.
Rev. J. H. Hopkins, Jr., Editor *Church Journal*.
Rev. John Knox, D. D., Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church.
Rev. M. S Hutton, D. D., Reformed Dutch Church, Washington-square.
Rev. Oliver S. St. John, No. 241 West 35th-st.
Rev. Samuel Seabury, D. D., P. E. Church of Annunciation.
Rev. Samuel D. Burchard, D. D., 13th-st. Presbyterian Church.
Rev. Samuel Osgood, D. D., Church of Messiah, Broadway.
Rev. Samuel H. Turner, D. D., P. E. Episcopal Theological Seminary.
Rev. S. D Brown, Central M. E. Church.
Rev. Thomas House Taylor, D. D., Grace Church, New-York.
Rev. Thomas De Witt, D. D., Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church.
Rev. Thomas E. Vermilye, D. D., Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church.
Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, Reformed Dutch Church, Market-st.
Rev. W. A. Muhlenberg, D. D., P. E. Church of Holy Communion.
Rev. W. R. Gordon, D. D., Reformed Dutch Church, 7th-av.
Rev. W. Adams, D. D., Madison-square Presbyterian Church.
Rev. W. L. Parsons, 20th-st. Congregational Church.
THE FIRST GRAND SACRED ORATORIO
BY THE
NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY,
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 17,
when the whole of Haydn's Oratorio of
THE CREATION
will be performed on a scale of imposing grandeur.
MME. ANNE DE LA GRANGE,
whose exalted standing in this community has been well earned by her great talent, will make her first appearance as a singer of English Sacred Oratorio,
IN THE PART OF EVE,
having recently devoted her time to the study of the language.
MISS ANNIE MILNER that of GABRIEL,
MR. PERRING as URIEL, and
CARL FORMES,
for whom several of the most celebrated Oratorios, and recently "Eli," by Costa, have been composed, will take the leading parts of
RAPHAEL AND ADAM.
THE NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY,
consisting of over 300 members, under the direction of
MR. BRISTOW.
A GRAND ORCHESTRA OF FIFTY,
Conducted by CARL ANSCHUTZ.
Reserved seats $1 and $1 50, according to location, may be had at the Academy of Music, C. Breusing's, and Sibell's stationery store, No. 20 Wall-st.
THE SALE OF RESERVED SEATS
commences on Tuesday, Dec. 15, at the three ticket offices.
On Tuesday and Wednesday will be sold the $1 50 reserved seats only. On Thursday the $1 and remaining $1 50 seats. Family Circle, 50 cents; Amphitheatre, 25 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—OPERA MATINEE.
On FRIDAY, Dec. 18, at 2 P. M.,
NORMA.
Mr. ULLMAN respectfully announces that
A GRAND OPERA MATINEE
will take place on Friday next, Dec. 18, on which occasion will be given,
FOR THE FIRST TIME THIS SEASON,
the entire Opera, in three acts, of
NORMA,
with the following great cast:

Madame de la Grange as	Norma
Madame Seidenburg as	Adalgisa
Signor Bignardi (the new tenor) as	Pollione
Signor Gassier as	Orovesa

Tickets, admitting to all parts of the Academy, FIFTY CENTS.
The bar-rooms and ampitheatre will be closed.
NOTICE.—Those persons who could not get admittance at the last Matinée, and did not have their money returned, can get their tickets exchanged.
THE SALE OF TICKETS
will commence on THURSDAY, at the Academy of Music, C. Breusing's, and Sibell's Stationery store, No. 20 Wall-st. The public are requested to buy their tickets before, to prevent a crowd at the ticket office.
Doors open at 1½; to commence at 2.

MR. THALBERG'S
FAREWELL APPEARANCE IN NEW-YORK,
prior to his departure for Europe.
Mr. Ullman respectfully announces that Mr. Thalberg, after a career unexampled both in pecuniary profit, artistic success and duration of popularity, is about to depart on an extended tour through the South and South America, whence he will embark for Europe to return to his family.
Mr. Thalberg owes it both to the public and to himself to make his farewell appearance in New-York; but desirous of not interfering with the now so brilliant prospects of the opera, he has renounced the idea of giving farewell concerts on his own account, and generously volunteered to play at the Academy of Music.
THREE TIMES ON OPERA NIGHTS.
Mr. Ullman is convinced that the public will not fail to avail themselves of the last opportunity to hear once more one of the world's greatest artists, whose name as the creator of a new school, which has entirely revolutionized piano playing, will rank foremost in the annals of the history of music.
Mr. Ullman cannot allow the present opportunity to pass without publicly announcing his deep obligation to Mr. Thalberg for his magnanimous cooperation in the conception and carrying out of the arrangements of the present opera season. Had it not been for the warm interest taken by Mr. Thalberg in the permanent establishment of the opera in America—an interest dictated by purely artistic feelings—the present season could hardly have differed from former ones. It was the prestige of Mr. Thalberg's great European fame and the weight of his name that enabled Mr. Ullman to present to the American public the great combination of artists, who will make the season of 1857-'8 a memorable one.
The first of
MR. THALBERG'S FAREWELL APPEARANCES
will take place on
SATURDAY NEXT, Dec. 19,
when a grand opera will be given on the same evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MME. CARRADORI.
The public are respectfully informed that this well-known cantatrice is now on her way to America, having embarked from Liverpool on Dec. 5.
Mme. CARRADORI, who, during the last four years has been the leading prima donna of the Drury Lane Opera Company, will make her first appearance
In Italian Opera as Lucrezia Borgia,
In German Opera as Fidelio,
In English Opera as Norma;
and as a singer of Sacred music in
MENDELSSOHN'S ELIJAH.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—NOTICE.
THE FOLLOWING ARRANGEMENTS
have been made for the week:
To-day the Academy will be closed in consequence of the rehearsals for the CREATION.
On THURSDAY EVENING, at 8, grand oratorio of
THE CREATION,
by the New-York Harmonic Society,
Mme. LA GRANGE, Miss MILNER,
Mr. PERRING.
First appearance in America in oratorio of
CARL FORMES.
On FRIDAY, at 3 P. M., opera matinée,
NORMA.
LA GRANGE, SIEDENBERG, BIGNARDI, GASSIER.
On SATURDAY, Dec. 19, at 8,
GRAND GALA NIGHT,
OPERA AND CONCERT,
First appearance in a new rôle of
CARL FORMES.
The first of the farewell appearances of
MR. THALBERG.
First night of Bellini's opera,
I PURITANI.
MADAME DE LA GRANGE,
LABOCETTA, GASSIER,
CARL FORMES.
Between the acts of the opera
MR. THALBERG
will make his last appearance but two (prior to his departure for Europe.)

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—THURSDAY.
THE CREATION.
NOTICE.—The sale of the $1 50 seats commences this morning, at 9, at the the three ticket offices.
The sale of the $1 reserved seats commences on Thursday.
Admission at the door on the evening $1; family circle, 50 cents; gallery, 25 cents.

THE CREATION,
BY FOUR HUNDRED PERFORMERS.
LA GRANGE, MILNER, PERRING,
CARL FORMES.
NOTICE—The sale of the $1 50 seats commences this morning at 9 o'clock, at the three ticket offices.
The sale of the $1 reserved seats commences on Thursday.
Admission at the door on the evening $1; family circle 50 cents; gallery, 25 cents.

ENGLISH SACRED ORATORIO.
NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.
LA GRANGE, MILNER, PERRING. FORMES.
FOUR HUNDRED PERFORMERS.
NOTICE.—The sale of the $1 50 seats commences this morning at 9, at the three ticket offices.
The sale of the $1 reserved seats commences on Thursday.
Admission at the door on the evening, $1; family circle, 50 cents; gallery, 25 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MR. FORMES,
The Director, respectfully informs the public that he is assured by Mr. Formes' physician that he will be sufficiently recovered to appear on THURSDAY.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—GALA NIGHT.
SATURDAY, Dec. 19, at 8,
OPERA AND CONCERT.
First night of Bellini's opera,
I PURITANI.
LA GRANGE, FORMES, GASSIER, LABOCETTA.
Last appearance but two of
MR. THALBERG,
The sale of seats commences on Friday, Dec. 18.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 16, 1857.
LAST NIGHT OF MEDINA.
ANTOINE AND JEROME RAVEL in their original characters.
GABRIEL in two comic characters.
The comic pantomime of
THE SCHOOLMASTER,
Ballet d'Action, THE ELOPEMENT.
MEDINA, OR A DREAM AND REALITY.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets 50 cents. Upper Boxes, 25 cents. Children, 25 cents.
TO-MORROW—The Green Monster.
Grand Juvenile Afternoon Performance next Saturday, (at 2 o'clock, on which occasion the Green Monster will be performed.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
No. 624 Broadway, above Houston-st.
SEVENTH WEEK OF THE SEA OF ICE.
OVER FIFTY THOUSAND PERSONS have already witnessed this magnificent drama.
LAST NIGHT BUT THREE.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 16, 1857,
(And every evening during the week,)
THE SEA OF ICE; OR, A MOTHER'S PRAYER.
Ogazita, the Wild Flower of Mexico.....Miss Laura Keene
Carlos, an adventurer.....Geo. Jordan
Barabas, a Sailor.....Mr. Jefferson
Raoul de Lascours, Captain of the Urania.....Mr. Wheatleigh
TOM TAYLOR'S NEW COMEDY of AN UNEQUAL MATCH, is in rehearsal, and will be shortly produced, with a splendid distribution of characters and new scenery, by Hawthorne.
The Grand Christmas Pantomime of HARLEQUIN BLUE BEARD will be produced during the approaching holidays, on a scale of magnificence never before attempted in this country.
BALCONY CHAIRS only 50 cents each, can be secured for any night during the week, without extra charge.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ precisely

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
On every evening this week will be performed the great local drama of
THE POOR OF NEW-YORK,
with its thrilling and beautiful illustrations of our City life, received each night with an enthusiasm never surpassed in New York. The great scenic pictures of Union Square in a Snow-Storm and the Fire in Five Points, elicits each evening outbursts of delight, and the exquisite histrionic portraiture of Mr. Blake, Mr. Lester, Mr. Davenport, Mr. Sothern, Mr. Sloane, Mr. T. B. Johnston, Mr. Norton, Mrs. Blake, Mrs. Hoey, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Cook, have drawn forth the warmest encomiums from the public and the press.
The Management desires to acknowledge, with pride and gratitude, this noble and generous encouragement of a native drama, which will impart an inspiration to new and higher efforts.
A romantic Christmas Tale of Prairie Life is in preparation by the * * * * Club; also, a new five-act drama on American Manners, by
DION BOURCICAULT,
the greatest living dramatist in the English tongue.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE.
Triumphant and unprecedented combination of Eminent Comedians.
Mr. Charles Mathews received by the most brilliant house of the season. Thousands unable to obtain admission.
The whole bill repeated THIS EVENING, (Wednesday.)
LONDON ASSURANCE, with a GREAT CAST.
Dazzle, Mr. Charles Mathews; Meddle, Mr. Burton; Max, Mr. Brougham; Sir Harcourt, Mr. M. Smith; Charles, Mr. W. Briggs; Dolly, Mr. Setchell; Lady Gay, Mrs. L. W. Davenport; Grace, Miss Ada Clifton.
To conclude with AN APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC.
Mr. Charles Mathews in his original character.
TO-MORROW—YOU'RE ANOTHER and CURE FOR THE HEART-ACHE.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-street, near Roosevelt.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 16.
The entertainment will commence with the Drama of
ST. MARY'S EVE.
To be followed by the Drama of
THE REVOLT IN INDIA.
To conclude with the Comedy of
IN AND OUT OF PLACE.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Curtain will rise at 7 o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee and Proprietor.....Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette, 25 cents. | Pit.....12 cents.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 16.
The performance to commence with
SANDS, NATHANS & CO'S
Great Triple Troupe of American, French and German Artists.
To conclude with the Pantomime of
JOCKO, THE BRAZILIAN APE.

THISTLE BALL.
The Managers of the
THISTLE BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION,
(Instituted 1831. Incorporated 1851.)
Respectfully announce that their
FIRST AND ONLY BALL FOR THIS SEASON,
WILL TAKE PLACE ON
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 17, 1857,
AT NIBLO'S GARDEN.
The Managers (ever thankful for past favors) beg to assure their friends and fellow-countrymen that the calls upon the funds of this Association, by the destitute for aid are fearfully increasing, but have, as yet, been promptly met. To enable them to continue and "Relieve the Distressed," they again urgently solicit the wonted share of public patronage to the Thistle Ball.
Order of Dancing, according to Programme, comprising great variety, and introducing the newest and most fashionable Dances.
Professor MACPHERSON has kindly volunteered his able services as Floor Manager.
ROBERTSON'S celebrated Band has been engaged.
Mr CLELLAND, the famous Highland Piper, will, in the garb of the "Gael," promenade the room, playing National Airs, previous to the commencement, and during the intermission of dancing.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; dancing will commence at 8 o'clock precisely. The termination of the Ball will be known by the Band playing "Guid night an' joy be wi' you a'."
Tickets $2, to admit a Gentleman and two Ladies, to be had at ADAM STODDART'S Music Store, No. 361 Broadway; WILLIAM HALL & SON, corner of Broadway and Park-place; FIRTH, POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, or of either of the Managers.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.
The gigantic moving diorama of
DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES,
With a thrilling description of the sufferings endured by him and his daring followers, by
CHARLES GAYLER, Esq.,
The popular author and dramatist.
EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children half price.

CRYSTAL PALACE.
GREAT CATTLE SHOW.
Visitors are respectfully informed that the refreshment saloons in the Palace will be kept open during the Cattle show, and be stocked with the choicest articles the markets afford.

CRYSTAL PALACE.
Exhibitors are requested to have their machinery in operation during the Cattle Show now being held.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS,
Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

THE HARMONIUM.
The members are particularly requested to attend the meeting THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock, at the
RAINBOW HOTEL.
Strangers introduced at 8½ o'clock.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—FIRST TIME OF A local comedy, from the Anglo-American, by a corps of inimitable star-authors, THE RICH OF NEW-YORK; or, LIVE AND LET LIVE; THIS EVENING at ½ o'clock, cast with the full strength of the excellent company. Miss Kitty Crape, Mrs. Charles Howard, After which FOURTEEN ACTS. AFTERNOON at 2: THE RICH OF NEW-YORK; or, LIVE AND LET LIVE, exactly as in the evening. The beautiful AQUARIA, Grand Panopticon Studio; Happy Family, &c., to be seen as usual. Admittance, 25 cents; children under ten, 13.

MRS. KEMBLE'S READINGS.—MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE will read Shakespeare's play of THE TEMPEST, in the Lecture-room of the University Medical College, in 14th-st., next the Academy of Music, on THURSDAY, Dec. 17, beginning at 8 o'clock. On SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 19, she will read CORIOLANUS. To avoid interruptions, it is requested that the audience will be punctual. Tickets, $1 for each reading, may be had at Messrs. Appleton's, Francis', Crowen's and Christern's bookstores; William Hall & Son's music store, and at the Clarendon, Everett, Metropolitan and St. Nicholas Hotels; also, from C. W. Polman, Janitor of the College.

THE NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY IN THE City of New-York will celebrate the 237th anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims, at the Church of the Messiah, (Rev. Dr. Osgood's,) Broadway, opposite Waverley-place, on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 21, at 7½ o'clock. Oration by Rev. R. S. Storrs, Jr., D. D. Seats free. The 52d annual meeting for the election of officers and the transaction of business will be held at the Astor House on TUESDAY, Dec. 22, at 12 o'clock M. The Society, with their guests and friends will dine at the Astor House on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 22, at 6 o'clock. Hon. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, Hon. FRANCIS P. BLAIR, Jr., and R. H. DANA, Jr., Esq., have accepted invitations to the dinner; and it is expected that Right Hon. Lord NAPIER, Hon. N. P. BANKS, CHARLES MACKAY, L.L. D., and Governor KING, with other distinguished men, will also be present. Tickets may be obtained of the officers of the Society and at the Astor House.
L. P. HUBBARD, Secretary.

THE CONCERT IN BEHALF OF THE SEWING GIRLS, by the Brooklyn Musical Institute, to be given at the Athenæum, FRIDAY, Dec. 18, promises to be both musically and financially successful. The various Societies are earnestly invited to appoint Committees for the purpose of placing tickets of admission with the "trades' people" for sale, in exchange (when sold) for their own cards, "good" for a similar amount, payable in groceries, clothing, fuel, medicines, &c., said cards to be distributed amongst the Poor Distributing Committees. Apply for tickets at G. W. MIDDLETON'S, corner of Court and Union sts., or SEDGWICK & DAY'S, No. 23 Court-st.

FAT CATTLE SHOW OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—At the Crystal Palace, will be held on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 15th, 16th and 17th days of December, 1857.
The STEAM ENGINES and a great variety of machinery will be in motion.
CHAMPNEY'S PANORAMA OF THE RHINE will be exhibited each day at 3 P. M.
Hours of exhibition, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

CHARITY BALL FOR THE NURSERY AND CHILD'S HOSPITAL.—The managers are requested to attend a meeting on SATURDAY EVENING, 19th inst., at No. 80 East 21st-st., at 8 o'clock, when the various committees will make their reports.
WALDEN PELL, Chairman.
ARTHUR LEARY, EDWARD S. RENWICK, } Secretaries.
E. L. VIELE, Treasurer.

CONCERT IN AID OF THE ITALIAN BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—The Concert advertised for Saturday, Dec. 19, is postponed until Jan. 5. Full particulars will be duly announced.

AMUSEMENTS.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE
The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings, Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

A FAIR IS NOW OPEN AND WILL continue DAY and EVENING until Jan. 1, at No. 389 4th-av., near 28th-st., to aid the Rev. RALPH HOYT in completing a free Church. All patronage thankfully appreciated.
MRS. HOYT, Directress.

THE EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS BY MODERN ARTISTS OF THE FRENCH SCHOOL—At the 3d ART UNION ROOMS, No. 497 Broadway, will remain open until further notice, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. and from 7 to 10 evening. The Gallery is well lighted and warmed.
S. PRODEHAM, Secretary.

GALLERY OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES, No. 659 Broadway.—Dr. ABBOTT'S wonderful collection has a character above all other exhibitions in America, and is pronounced by travelers to be superior to any museum in the world. Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A NEW BOOK FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
JUST PUBLISHED BY
D. APPLETON & CO., NEW-YORK.
PORTRAITS OF MY MARRIED FRIENDS;
OR, A PEEP INTO HYMEN'S KINGDOM.
BY UNCLE BEN.
1 vol., 12mo, with 7 illustrations, $1 25. Cloth, gilt edges, $1 75.
A work pronounced by those who have had an opportunity of inspecting the manuscript one of the most charming collections of portraitures of character, language. Illustrated from drawings by celebrated artists, and brought out in the best style, it forms one of the most beautiful and appropriate Christmas or Holiday Gift Books.
For sale by all Booksellers.

MASON'S LIBRARY OF STANDARD TALES
VOLS. IV. AND V. NOW READY.
COUSIN WILLIAM,
BY THEODORE HOOK.
1 vol. 12mo. Price $1.
GERVASE SKINNER,
BY THEODORE HOOK.
1 vol. 12mo. Price $1.
We have selected for the fourth and fifth volumes of our Library of Standard Tales, COUSIN WILLIAM and GERVASE SKINNER. Among the modern sketches of domestic and fashionable English life, no one has been more successful than THEODORE HOOK; and the general voice of the critics gives the preference, among his numerous productions, to these very spirited and entertaining novels. They exhibit all the varieties of his style, and were written at a period of life when his experience was mature, and before his powers were impaired. They are from the third series of "Sayings and Doings, or Sketches from Life," where they were printed with the motto from Shakespeare on the title-page:
"Full of wise saws and modern instances."
The volumes previously published of the Library of Standard Tales are:
Vols. I. and II.
HARRIET LEE'S CANTERBURY TALES.
Vol. III.
SOPHIA LEE'S CANTERBURY TALES.
Also, now ready,
PARTON'S LIFE AND TIMES OF AARON BURR.
1 vol. crown 8vo, 760 pp., cloth, with portraits on steel, and illustrations. Price $1 75.
Published by MASON BROTHERS,
Nos. 108 and 110 Duane-st., New-York.

CHOICE NEW GIFT BOOKS.
TO BE PUBLISHED ON WEDNESDAY.
I.
THE IRVING VIGNETTES.
With 27 Engravings.

Square 8vo, Cloth extra	$3 50
Gilt extra, gilt edges	4 00
Turkey morocco extra	$6
Turkey antique	$9

II.
THE ILLUSTRATED BRACEBRIDGE HALL.
With 14 beautiful engravings.

Square 8vo, cloth extra	$3 50
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THE IRVING VIGNETTES.
Smaller and cheaper edition, (with all the plates.)
(Uniform with his works.)

Cloth extra	$1 50
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Half calf	$2 50
Morocco extra	3 50

*** Every owner of Irving's works will want this companion volume.
G. P. PUTNAM, No. 321 Broadway.

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If you are going to make a
CHRISTMAS OR NEW-YEAR'S GIFT
To a Catholic Friend,
Call at EDWARD DUNIGAN & BRO'S., No. 371 Broadway,
Two doors from Taylor's Saloon,
And examine his magnificent stock of
CATHOLIC PRAYER BOOKS,
In English, French, Spanish and German.
The ST. JOHN'S MANUAL, a marvel of beauty.
THE URSULINE MANUAL, CATHOLIC PIETY,
FLOWERS OF PIETY, DIAMANTE,
ANGE CONDUCTEUR, &c.,
In the richest velvet, medallion, ivory, cameo and morocco bindings.
Their magnificently bound and illustrated
HAYDOCK'S CATHOLIC FAMILY BIBLE AND COMMENTARY.
Their new and unsurpassed GIFT BOOK,
GENTILLUCCI'S LIFE OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN,
With twenty-one fine steel plates, and bound in the most exquisite taste.
ELEGANT GIFT BOOKS O

AUCTION SALES.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.

BY RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO.,
AUCTION AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Salesroom No. 364 Broadway,
corner of Franklin-st.

Dec. 16, and every day (Sundays and Christmas excepted) until Dec. 31,

At 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., daily, at their new salesroom, No. 364 Broadway, opposite Taylor's Saloon,

Great holiday sales of superb Paris fancy goods, Chinese goods, Silver and China ware—consisting in part of elegant bronze, marble and gilt clocks, superb French China dinner and tea sets, elegant Parian statuettes and groups, superb bronzes, Sevres and French China vases, Bohemian glass ware, in great variety, papier maché desks, jewel-cases, &c., solid sterling silver ware, plated ware, jewelry, work-boxes, fancy boxes, cigar-holders, and fancy goods of every description.

Ladies wishing to purchase for Christmas and New-Year's presents, would do well to call and examine this collection, among which will be found elegant diamond sets of pins, bracelets, ear rings, &c., superb gold watches, Florentine and Roman mosaic sets, ear rings, studs, sleeve-buttons, &c.

The above comprises the most magnificent and superb collection of fancy goods ever offered at auction in New-York. The sale is positive and peremptory, and those wishing to purchase elegant goods for Holiday Presents, at low prices, would do well to call and examine this extensive and beautiful collection.

The rooms will be thrown open to the public for the exhibition of goods, on Wednesday, 16th inst., at 9 o'clock.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

SPLENDID FURNITURE SALE.

IMPORTANT SALE OF FIRST-CLASS SATIN-WOOD, ROSEWOOD AND OAK HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SPLENDID MIRRORS, ROSEWOOD PARLOR SUITES, GRAND ACTION PIANO-FORTE, ELEGANT PAINTINGS, LIBRARY, &c.

The undersigned will sell, TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) commencing at 10½ o'clock, the largest and most valuable collection of really elegant furniture and superb and costly works of art ever that has probably ever been offered through this medium of sale, being the entire contents of the five-story residence No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Every article in the house will be sold to the highest bidder, for cash, and must be removed immediately.

Parlor furniture will be sold at 11 o'clock precisely, and consists of magnificent suites, one of which is covered in orange and maroon brocatel, with elegant carved frames; one full suite of nine pieces, covered in blue and gold brocade, every piece carved in basso relievo; one do. carved in maroon silk velvet, carved in clusters fruit; all these suites have solid rosewood frames, and in perfect order; splendid pearl inlaid rosewood pianoforte; four splendid mantel and pier mirrors; number perb carved rosewood etageres with marble tops and plate doors; elegant decorated China vases, marble figures and groups, rich lace curtains, ladies' French escritoire, marble music cabinet, Turkish and reception chairs and medallion tapestry, medallion carpets, marble vases; rosewood centre, sofa and pier tables; corner etageres, with mirror backs; collection of valuable oil-paintings, on canvas and glass; rich ormolu chandeliers, &c.

CHAMBER, DINING-ROOM AND LIBRARY.

Superb carved rosewood bedsteads, French hair mattresses, dressing bureaus, marble washstands, sofas, tête-a-têtes, French chairs, ebony and bronze clocks, superior rosewood secretary and bookcase, splendid beds, blankets, French counterpanes, with oak dining-room furniture of every description, extension table, silver ware, rich China, cut glass, &c., with great variety not mentioned. Commencing at 10½ precisely.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

F. NASH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION OF SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—Rich Wilton and velvet carpets, costly French plate, pier and mantel mirrors, three suites of rich parlor furniture; rosewood piano-forte, 7-octave, elegantly inlaid with pearl and solid pearl keys—one of the most superb instruments ever made; valuable oil-paintings, pearl and ivory-handled cutlery, &c., at No. 51 West 16th-st. F. NASH will sell THIS (Wednesday) MORNING, at 10 o'clock, the entire furniture of the above house, which is of the best description, consisting of large and costly pier and mantel mirrors, superior rosewood piano-forte, elegant suites of parlor furniture in rich crimson and maroon brocade; one do. in green and gold; rosewood secretary, solid carved rosewood centre, sofa and pier tables, three superior rosewood etageres, marble-tops, with mirror doors and backs; elegant rosewood reception chairs in rich satin and tapestry, rosewood corner etageres with mirror backs, rich lace window curtains and shades, bronze and ormolu clocks, costly Sevres and Dresden vases and rich parlor ornaments, &c., with a number of fine oil-paintings.

DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER FURNITURE—Elegant extension tables, chairs, rich gold-band decorated tea and coffee sets, elegant ruby and cut-glass ware, pearl and silver cutlery, cake baskets, casters, bureaus, washstands with marble tops, costly decorated China toilet sets, best hair mattresses, French oval mirror, mahogany suites of furniture in hair-cloth, cottage and mahogany spring-seat chairs, rosewood hall-stands, oil-cloth, &c.

WILLIAM TOPPING & Co., Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.—SPECIAL SALE OF FINE DIAMOND AND ENAMELED GOLD JEWELRY AND WATCHES.—WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers, No. 92 Broadway, will sell on THURSDAY, Dec. 17, at 11 o'clock, an unusually valuable and beautiful stock of fine diamond and enameled gold jewelry of the newest and most fashionable styles and patterns and all settings of pure 18-carat fine gold. It consists in part of full diamond sets of bracelets, rings and pins; diamond, cluster and single-stone and cluster brooches and breast-pins; diamond studs, sleeve buttons and crosses; cameo pins, sleeve buttons and studs; gold and enameled bracelets with lockets; enameled broché bracelets, pins, lockets, &c., &c., &c.; Roman and Florentine mosaic pins in etruscan settings; a few of those beautiful Geneva enamel paintings on copper, set as brooches, with pearl mountings; coral sets of pins and ear rings; opal, garnet, ruby and signet rings, together with other articles of first-class jewelry. Gold watches—also, an assortment of superior gold watches, full description of which will be given in catalogues. We invite the particular attention of the trade and buyers generally to this sale, as it comprises qualities and styles that are rarely, if ever, offered at auction, all of which are sold under our full guarantee as to quality.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE OF DIAMONDS AND OTHER PRECIOUS STONES, JEWELRY, WATCHES, WATCH MOVEMENTS, SILK VELVET, &c.—SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO., Auctioneers, will sell, at auction, on SATURDAY, Dec. 19, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 17 Nassau-st., near Pine-st., the following condemned goods, by order of Isaiah Rynders, United States Marshal, diamonds and other precious stones, gold and diamond jewelry, diamond and gold bracelets, brooches, sleeve buttons, diamond and enameled studs, rings and other jewelry, rubies, oriental pearl, &c.; gold and silver watches, watch movements, velvets, &c. The diamonds and other precious stones and jewelry will be on view at the office of AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Esq., Collector of the Port, Custom House, three days previous to the sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE OF PAINTINGS, DEC. 17.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell on THURSDAY, Dec. 17, at 11 o'clock, at their gallery, No. 23 Nassau-st., a superb collection of costly oil paintings, pastels and water-color drawings, the property of W. Schaus, Esq. This collection, made during the year, both in this country and in England, includes choice works by the most popular American and English artists. Among them will be found pictures by Atkinson, Boddington, Carmichal, Carmienke, Coleman, James M. Hart, Wm. Hart, Hill, D. Johnson, Morris, Saintin, Shattuck, Spencer, Williams, Webb, and many others. It is seldom that we offer to the friends of the fine arts so many choice works at one time, and we invite special attention to this sale. The pictures will be on view, with catalogue, from Monday, Dec. 14, up to day of sale.

E. SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CONTINUATION OF Assignee's sale of Toys, Fancy Goods, &c., for cash. The subscriber will offer on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 20 Maiden-lane, (up stairs) New-York, a large and attractive assortment of toys, fancy goods, &c., at public auction, being part of the extensive stock imported by JOLLEY & TIERS. This sale offers great inducements to City and country dealers about selecting their holiday stock, as it includes a complete variety. N. B.—The particular attention of the trade is requested. EDWARD HEN, Assignee of Jolley & Tiers.

OSCAR JOLLEY & CO.
WM. M. TIERS & CO.

Goods at private sale, No. 43 Maiden-lane and No. 31 Cortlandt-st., (up-stairs.)

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 16, AT 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 59 Beekman-st., 2d story, a large number of lathes, tools, iron safes, suitable for jewelers and others; also, one very fine billiard table, balls, cues, markers, &c.; also, any quantity of secondhand furniture from a family removing from the City, embracing mirrors, sofas, book cases, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, couches, parlor suites, cottage bedsteads, extension tables, marble-top furniture, &c. Sale peremptory, and goods must be removed immediately after the sale.

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer.

IRVING & WATKINS WILL SELL AT auction on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16, 1857, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 8 Pine-st., a superb collection of Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's Furs of every description and variety. Sets of Hudson-Bay Sable worth from $40 to $800; Mink do. from $25 to $200. All of the goods are of the very best kind, and are warranted to purchasers. Also, a fine assortment of carriage, sleigh and lap Robes of every description.

EZRA LUDLOW, JR. & CO., Auctioneers.

WILL SELL THIS DAY AT THE MERCHANTS' Exchange at 12½ o'clock, $3,000 Sacramento City 5 per cent. Bonds, due 1863. Interest payable July and January.

$3,000 Memphis City 6 per cent. Bonds. Interest 18th July and January, payable in New-York.

10 shares Bank of Commerce, $100 each.

10 shares North Western Insurance Co., $100 each.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS.—RICHARDS & WHITING will sell on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., about 500 cases boots, shoes and rubbers, being a portion of a jobber's stock. The goods are of desirable styles, and will be sold without reserve. By order of the Assignees.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—450 CASES BOOTS, shoes and rubbers at auction, THURSDAY, Dec. 17, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of S. N. Davis & Co., No. 56 Beekman-st., comprising the stock of a jobbing-house, in good order, without reserve, by order of assignee.

VALUABLE GOLD MINE FOR SALE IN VIRGINIA.—In obedience to a decree of the Circuit Court of Buckingham County, Virginia, in two cases of Charles Sagory vs. Wissmann and others, and Wissmann vs. The Buckingham Coal Company and others, I will offer for sale at public auction in front of Buckingham Court House, on THURSDAY, Dec. 24, 1857, a tract of land in the said County containing 300 acres, known as the Buckingham Mine, on which there is a gold mine which has been worked on a large scale and regarded as one of the best in this gold section. It is about six miles from the Court House, and upon it there are extensive buildings with a large steam engine, and a tunnel has recently been completed at great expense, which is said to add greatly to the value. The terms of sale will be cash as to so much as will be necessary to pay the expenses of the sale and the taxes on the property, and for the balance on a credit of 1, 2 and 3 years, equal installments, the purchaser being required to give bonds with good security, and the title retained as further security.

JOHN W. HASKINS, Commissioner.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY B. HERTS, JR., Auctioneer.

BY HERTS & MOSS—WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 5½ Pine-st., assignees' sale of the largest stock of Furs offered at auction this season, by order of the assignees of Mark J. King. The stock, which has been removed from the store of Mr. King in Maiden-lane to our sales gallery for convenience of sale, will comprise very rich real Russian sable capes, muffs, cuffs, &c.; real Russia and Hudson's Bay mink large carriage capes, talmas, tippets, victorines, muffs, gauntlets, cuffs, royal ermine sets, Grecian stone marten, Siberian squirrel, Russia fitch, French sable, mountain marten and other capes, cuffs, muffs, &c.; beaver, otter and nutria gloves, muffers and collars; Hudson's Bay wolf, Polar bear, tiger, leopard, black bear, raccoon, badger, gray fox and buffalo sleigh, lap and carriage robes, &c., &c. We call the attention of all persons in want of fine furs to this sale, as we will warrant every article as represented, and guarantee to sell to the highest bidder every lot offered without any reserve. Catalogues will be ready, and goods on view early on morning of sale. By order of the assignees of Mr. Mark J. King.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers, office 23 Nassau-st.,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON THURS- DAY, Dec. 17, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence in 36th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.:

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Being the property of a family declining housekeeping. Consisting of Brussels carpets, elegant gilt frame pier glasses, with gilt cornices attached; gilt, marble-top pier base; carved rosewood suites, covered in maroon plush, elegant lace window curtains, carved rosewood 7-octave piano, made by Groveseen, rosewood, marble-top centre tables, etageres, &c.; mahogany French bedsteads, mahogany marble-top dressing-bureaus, washstands, chandeliers, gilt frame mirrors, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, paillasses, oil-cloth, mahogany extension dining-table, silver-plated stair rods, &c. Also, a large assortment of China, glass and kitchen ware. The 2d and 3d-av. cars pass within half a block of the house.

JOHN C. JEFFRIES, Auctioneer.

BY LOCKWOOD BROTHERS, STORE No. 84 Broadway, opposite Trinity Church, below Wall-st., THURSDAY, Dec. 17, 1857, at 11 o'clock, for cash. Extensive and peremptory sale of first-class pianofortes, of latest style and variety, with new and important improvements, and superior to any offered to the public. They will consist of carved rosewood cases, with grand diagonal scale. Also, overstrung base, with plain, round and extra-carved mouldings and fancy corners, got up for private sales and in the best manner. The above are from one of the best manufacturers in the country. A warrantee given with each instrument. Dealers in music, music-teachers and any persons desirous of purchasing pianos will find it greatly to their interest to attend this sale.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, office No 35 Wall-st.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND Bonds, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, comprising $42,300 New York State 4½ and 6 per cent. Stocks; Milwaukee and Horicon R.R. 8 per cent. farm mortgage bonds; Chatham and Artisans Bank Stock. Also, Brooklyn City, Indemnity and New-World Fire, and Knickerbocker Life Insurance Stocks.

Regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and business Paper every WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. Special sales on all other days.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY—OFFICE NO. 4 Broad-st. Regular auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, Notes and other securities,

EVERY DAY.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Board of Brokers.

SALE THIS DAY.

at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars, see catalogues, or *Journal of Commerce*, *Courier* and *Morning Express*.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT AT AUCTION.—WILL BE sold at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, by ADRIAN H MULLER, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16, at 12 o'clock, the genteel three-story and basement house and lot No. 166 Degraw-st., Brooklyn. The property will be sold without reserve, on easy terms. For particulars inquire of M. L. SHELDON, No. 85 Nassau-st.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st., cor. of William—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at Private Sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock See Catalogue.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER FIRE DE- PARTMENT, No. 21 ELIZABETH-STREET, NEW-YORK, May 21, 1857.—The undersigned calls the attention of the Firemen to the following list of buildings, which have been examined and pronounced unsafe by the Board of Fire Wardens:

Albany-st., No. 20—Amos-st., No. 140—Ann-st., Nos. 45, 74—Barclay-st., Nos. 47, 94, 98, 100, 102, 104—Baxter-st., No. 41—Bleecker-st., No. 243—Bowery No. 119—Beekman-st., Nos. 22, 24—Broadway, Nos. 256, 374 (rear) 377, City Hotel buildings, corner of Cedar and Thames sts., —Catharine-st., Nos. 28, 28½—Cedar-st., Nos. 4, 198—Cherry-st., No. 147—Courtlandt-st., No. 10—Chambers-st., Nos. 84, 114—Duane-st., Nos. 6, 118, 142, 144—East Broadway, No. 76—Elm-st., Nos. 121, 123, 125—Eighth-st., Nos. 327, 329—Eleventh-st., Nos. 217, 221, 223, 257, 259, 261 —East Thirteenth-st., No. 215—East Fourteenth-st., five five story brown-stone dwellings, near Third-av., East side—East Sixteenth-st., No. 177—East Eighteenth-st., Nos. 242, 244, 246—East Nineteenth-st., No. 210—Fulton Market buildings—Fourth-st., No. 259—Forsyth-st., No. 156—Fifth-st., No. 315—Greenwich-st., Nos. 29, 36, 53, 63, 67, 79, 101, 113, 164, 179—Howard-st., Nos. 39, 41—Horatio-st., No. 130—Jacob-st., Nos. 11, 13, 15, 21, 23, 25—Leonard-st., Nos. 136, 138, 140—Lewis-st., No. 225—Liberty-st., 138, 142—Market-st., northeast corner Water—Mercer-st., No. 107—Mulberry-st., northeast corner of Canal—Mott-st., Nos. 216, 218, 253, 292, 293—Nassau-st., Nos. 82, 84, 86—Ninth-st., Nos. 349, 351—Pearl-st., Nos. 340, 346, 390, 477—Peck-slip, Nos. 38, 40, 42—Pine-st., Nos. 25, 27—Pike-st., No. 81—Reade-st., Nos. 36, 61—Roosevelt-st., No. 34—South-st., Nos. 96, 116—Northwest corner South and James sts.—Spruce-st., Nos. 2, 4, 18—Twelfth-st., Nos. 434, 436—Water-st., Nos. 22, 142, 418—Washington-st., Nos. 5, 21, 23, 33, 35, 71, 87, 89, 102, 123, 160, 162, 179—Worth-st., Nos. 51, 52, 53—Wooster-st., No. 73—Northeast corner West and Albany sts.—Northeast corner West and Cedar-sts.—West Sixteenth-st., corner Ninth-av.—West Seventeenth-st., Nos. 40, 71, 140—West Twenty-ninth-st., No. 353—West Thirtieth-st., Nos. 126, 152—West Thirty-first-st., Nos. 129, 131—West Thirty-second-st., Nos. 63, 106—West Thirty-fifth-st., Nos. 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137—West Thirty-seventh-st., Nos. 205, 208 (rear)—West Fortieth-st., No. 284—Seventh-av., Nos. 424, 425, 426, 428, 430—Ninth-av., 519½—Northeast corner First-av., and Ninth-st.—Avenue A, No. 93—Avenue C, Nos. 134, 136, 138—Corner Sixteenth-st. and Sixth-av., Johnson & Green's Hair Factory—Corner Twenty-sixth and Seventh-av., northeast corner—Corner Twenty-seventh-st. and Broadway, marble saw mill. HENRY H. HOWARD,
Chief Engineer New-York Fire Department.

PRINTERS' UNION, Dec. 14, 1857.

THE COMMITTEE ON RELIEF APPOINTED by the New-York Typographical Union No. 6 meet every day between the hours of 5 and 7 o'clock P. M., at No. 143 Fulton-st., first floor, back room. All members of the Union requiring relief are desired to call. Proprietors of country newspapers in want of good printers will please address C. F. TOWN, *Daily News* Office, New-York.

CHAS. F. TOWN,
E. H. PURDY,
M. D. RAINEY,
WM. LEANING,
D. M. O'SULLIVAN, } Committee.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES.—NO. 32 Chambers-st., New-York, Dec. 4, 1857.—Notice is hereby given that on all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st day of January next interest will be added, at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, from the 7th day of September last to the date of payment. No money received after 2 o'clock. WILSON SMALL, Receiver of Taxes.

NOTICE—TO ALL PERSONS HOLDING THE Bonds of the Oswego and Syracuse Railroad Company falling due 1858 and 1859: You are requested to inform F. T. CARRINGTON, President, or LUTHER WRIGHT, Treasurer of said Company, at Oswego, N. Y., as soon as may be practicable, of the bonds of said Company held by you, with their respective numbers, dates and amounts. OSWEGO, Dec. 12, 1857. A. P. GRANT, Secretary.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, New-York, Dec. 11, 1857.

SEALED PROPOSALS, INDORSED Proposals for Pork, will be received at this office until Thursday next, the 17th inst., at 12 o'clock, for three hundred (300) barrels of Pork, subject to the inspection of the Navy-Yard. The offers will state the price per bbl.

GEORGE N. SANDERS, Navy Agent.

INSTRUCTION.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,
Principal of Hudson River Institute, at Claverack, N. Y.,
Offers board and tuition for $120 a year.
(Next term opens Jan. 2.)

TEACHING—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN wishes to fill three or four hours daily by teaching the German, French or English language in a school, or private. He has no objection to accept a situation as tutor in a school. Salary no object. Best references given. Address W. O., care of Mr. G. MAUL, No. 388 Broadway.

FRENCH IN SIXTY LESSONS—$5 PER QUARTER.—METHODE ROBERTSON.—Conversation Classes at No. 10 Waverley-place, near Broadway. Pupils from the very first lesson read, translate and answer in French to the questions addressed. Lessons given at pupils' residences.

REV. D. C. VAN NORMAN (LATE PRIN- CIPAL of Rutgers Female Institute,) continues to receive Boarding and Day Pupils in his Institute for Young Ladies at No. 79 East 14th-st., near Union-square. His prospectus may be obtained by personal or written application.

$5.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c.—No. 609 Broadway. Mr. DOLBEAR'S method of teaching practically, on plans of real business, makes elegant writers and practical book-keepers at half the usual expense of time and money. Commutation for a full commercial course, $15, or $5 each branch. Regular terms, $25.

LANDSCAPE DRAWING AND PAINTING FROM NATURE—In the most desirable system known, taught at No. 231 6th-av., by its author, S. WOOD, Jr. "His pupils' pictures, after 15 lessons, would do credit to veteran artists."—*Boston Commonwealth.*

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opened its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14. GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES TAKEN TO KEEP FOR THE Winter on hay and carefully attended to. Inquire of G. F. BELLOWS, Metropolitan Stables, corner of Prince nd Crosby sts.

A FARMER WANTS TO GET TWO OR three horses to winter, on easy terms. Address DAVID AUSTIN, Amityville, South Huntington, Long Island.

CHEAP FUEL.—COKE AT $3 25 PER CHALdron delivered, or $2 50 to parties providing their own carts. Orders received at the office of the Manhattan Gas Light Company, corner of Irving place and 15th-st.; at the Gas Works corner 14th-st. and Avenue C, and at the Gas Works in 18th-st., west of 10th-av.

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
WE ISSUE SIGHT BILLS ON THE
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
In sums of £1 upwards, at $5 per £.
Address,

TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

BANKING AND COLLECTION OFFICE,
SMALLEY, WEED & BARTLETT,
No. 54 Wall-st., New-York,

Having reliable correspondents, will collect paper payable at all accessible points in the United States and Canadas at a commission of one-quarter of 1 per cent., and proceeds delivered to our customers promptly on the day received.

Our firm will continue to be represented at the Stock Exchange Board, and will attend promptly to all orders for the purchase and sale of bonds and stocks. Our transactions at the Board being only on commission, we are enabled to give entire satisfaction to those who may favor us with their orders.

References—Moses Taylor, Esq., Wm. B. Astor, Esq., New-York.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY—PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.—Subscriptions will be received at the office of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, in the City of New-York, until the first day of November, 1857, for the purchase of $6,000,000 of the Bonds of the Company, redeemable on the first October, 1880, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, on the first days of April and October.

They will be sold at par payable as follows:

50 per cent. in any of the unsecured Bonds of the company, redeemable in 1862, 1871 and 1875.

10 per cent. in cash at the time of subscribing.

40 per cent. in monthly installments of 10 per cent., or in cash, at the option of the purchasers.

These Bonds are guaranteed by a Mortgage on the entire road and its franchises, on all the leasehold property of the Company, including the wharves, ferry privileges and landed property of the Long Dock Company of Jersey City, and on the entire equipment of the Company.

The object of the loan is to fund the present floating debt of the Company, and to obtain means to continue the construction of the tunnel, depôt, wharves, and other improvements on the Long Dock property. It will only increase the present indebtedness of the Company about $1,000,000. The following is a comparative statement of the past and present financial position of the Company:

	1855. Sept. 30.	1856. Sept. 30.	1857. Aug. 1.
Capital Stock	$10,023,959	$10,000,000	$11,000,000
Funded Debt	24,891,000	24,891,000	24,891,000
Floating Debt	1,211,768	1,104,970	2,002,135
Interest on Bonds due 1st August, less am't deposited to meet it	—	—	132,285
Total indebtedness	$26,102,768	$25,995,970	$27,025,420
Cash and Cash items	$180,758	$300,856	$127,077
Materials	504,655	502,541	535,000
Fuel	497,115	728,463	630,000
Steamers and propellers on Lake Erie	88,875	218,331	261,229
Rolling Stock loaned to C. & N. F. R. R.	100,000	100,000	100,000
Other Assets	10,456	46,234	23,509
Due by Agents	—	—	251,066
Advanced to Long Dock Company	—	—	430,521
Bonds of 1875 in Sinking Fund	322,000	794,000	1,345,500
	$1,703,857	$2,690,425	$3,648,902
Liabilities over Assets	$24,398,911	$23,305,545	$23,376,518

That the expenditures of the Long Dock Company are judicious, and sure to prove profitable to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, no one can doubt who will examine the subject. The New-York and Erie Railroad Company have a lease (with the right to purchase at the original cost at any time after six years of the entire property of the Long Dock Company, consisting of over 2,500 lots of ground, exclusive of the streets opened or to be opened, with ferry privileges, ferry slips and wharves now in construction. The wharves will offer 7,740 linear feet of berth room. Vessels drawing over 20 feet of water will receive the heavy products of the West directly from the cars, or from warehouses into which the cars will run and be unloaded in any weather, without danger or injury to property. The facilities and economy which this will offer to shippers and receivers must largely increase the traffic of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, and enable it to charge higher rates for transportation than those charged by other routes. The ferries will undoubtedly prove a source of revenue to the Company, whereas, at present, the ferriage of passengers and merchandise is a heavy tax on the Company.

Any portion of the 2,500 lots not needed by the New-York and Erie Railroad Company can be sold at any time, and by the terms of the lease the proceeds must be applied to the extinguishment or to the creation of a Sinking Fund for the extinguishment of the debt incurred for the improvement of the Long Dock property. The value of this property must be very great whenever the New-York and Erie Company transfer their traffic to the new terminus. CHARLES MORAN, President.

NATHANIEL MARSH, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1857.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN TO CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at office No. 48 City Exchange, Boston, up to the 8th day of January next, at 1 o'clock P. M., for a loan of $400,000, in money, payable as follows:

10 Ten per cent. on the 15th of January, 1858, which first installment the Company will retain without issuing bonds therefor until the last installment is paid.

25 Twenty-five per cent. on the 15th of February, 1858.

25 Twenty-five per cent. on the 15th of March, 1858.

20 Twenty per cent. on the 15th of April, 1858.

20 Twenty per cent. on the 15th of May, 1858.

100

For which bonds will be issued against each payment, or the whole amount may be paid for in cash, and the bonds issued at once.

For which the Company will issue 8 per cent. bonds of $1,000 each, dated 1st January, 1858, with semi-annual coupons, and having 25 years to run.

The proposals will be opened at the office No. 48 City Exchange, Boston, on the 8th day of January next, at 1 o'clock P. M., in the presence of the Board of Directors of the Company, who will award without reserve to the highest responsible bidder.

A circular will shortly be issued giving full information as to the financial condition of the Company, and the form of security to be given for the above-named loan. By order of the Board. J. W. BROOKS,
EDWARD L. BAKER,
BOSTON, Dec. 8, 1857. Committee.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD CO.—CLEVELAND, Nov. 27, 1857.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of twelve Directors and transaction of other business, and especially to authorize an increase of the capital stock under the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, passed April 15, 1857. By order of the Board. E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

THE ATTENTION OF THE STOCK- HOLDERS of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company is called to the fact that the 20th instant is the date of expiration of the power to subscribe to the new Second Mortgage Bonds, under the terms of the circular issued by the Board of Directors, Nov. 25, 1857. WILLIAM WALCOTT, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1857.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1857.

NOTICE.—THE FOURTH INSTALLMENT OF $25 on each share of the Increased Capital Stock of this Bank will be payable at the banking house on SATURDAY, the 2d January next. By order of the Board.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Breckenridge Cannel Coal Company will be held at their office, No. 98 Greenwich-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of December next, at 3½ o'clock P. M., to take into consideration the financial condition of said Company. J. M. BROWN, President.

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.
REFERENCES—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

MISSOURI STATE INTEREST.—THE COUpons due 1st of January next, on all Bonds of the State of Missouri, will be paid on presentation after that date, at the Bank of Commerce in New-York.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

THE INTEREST ON BONDS OF THE city of Marysville, and also on bonds of the County of Yuba, Cal., due in the City of New-York Jan. 1, 1858, will be paid on presentation of Coupons at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, when due.
MARK BRUMAGIM & CO.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST DUE, THIS DAY, IN this City on New-York Central Railroad Company's 7 per cent. Bonds, will be paid at the office of
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

WESTERN LANDS FOR SALE, OR TRADE for improved City property.
800 acres in Iowa, a Post-office station, well wooded and watered, and in a thickly-settled neighborhood.
2,000 acres on the railroad near Chicago, Ill, in a well-settled region.
1,200 acres in Stillwater District, Minnesota.
1,200 acres in Holt County, Missouri.
S. COCKROFT, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME MODERN BUILT house, just finished, with quarter acre of land or more, pleasantly situated on Bergen Heights, overlooking the Bay and City of New-York, &c., two miles from Jersey City ferry. Omnibuses pass the premises. Price $2,650. Address F. B. K., box No. 3,133 Post-Office.

FOR SALE—AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, 25 miles from New-York, from 12 to 50 acres of land, new buildings, great variety of grapes and other fruits; house large and well built, beautifully situated, and near the railroad station. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 27 Wall-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

VERY CHEAP—A GOOD TENANT CAN RENT A first-class house in Hoboken until May next, extremely low, with the privilege of remaining for $450 per year. The house is very desirable. Inquire at No. 6 Clifford-place, Hoboken, or of ENDICOTT & CO., No. 59 Beekman-st., New-York.

TO LET—AT A MODERATE RENT, THE FIRST-class house No. 275 East 10th-st. It is in perfect order, and replete with all the modern improvements, such as gas, bath, &c. Apply to R. HOGAN, 179 Macdougal-st.

TO LET.—THAT ELEGANT CORNER STORE, northeast corner of Broadway and 26th-st., with or without basement store, will be let low, and a lease given to a good tenant. Inquire next door, No. 1,002 Broadway.

HONEY! HONEY! HONEY! HONEY!—Recipe for making Honey, as good in looks and taste as that made by bees; costs 6 cents a pound; sent for one dollar. Address N. E. GARDNER, Pawcedale, R. I.

FOR EUROPE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 9.
AMERICA, Lott, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 16.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 23.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 30.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wed'day, Jan. 6, 1858.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wed'y, Jan 13, 1858.
AFRICA, Shann, leaves N. York Wednes'y, Jan. 20, 1858.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction THE UNEQUALED.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 36 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, Jan. 16.....1858	Wednesday, Feb. 3.....1858
Saturday, Feb. 13.....1858	Wednesday, March 3

[Advertisement.]

☞ S. COATES, manufacturer of Portable Gas Works, under the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, desires to call public attention to the improved apparatus sold by him, and designed chiefly for country residences, factories, hotels, &c.

These works are safe, cheap, efficient and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York, where descriptive circulars may be obtained. S. COATES.

[Advertisement.]

LASTING LOVELINESS.—The fairest fade the soonest, and the beautiful perishes the easiest. This is a truism, with one exception, and that is made in favor of the gentlemen's Hats sold by KNOX, corner of Broadway and Fulton-street. His latest style is exquisitely beautiful and becoming, and yet for durability, firmness and flexibility of fabric, is equal to any hat manufactured in this country or elsewhere. His new style of Caps is equally superior.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Doctors do not disagree as to the efficacy of pure imported Gin in cases of dropsy, dyspepsia, rheumatism and general debility, and the faculty here with Dr. MOTT as their spokesman, accord the palm of purity, as well as of palatability to CHARLES' London Cordial Gin. For sale by all druggists, grocers, &c. Quarts, 75 cents; Pints, 38 cents. Beware of imitations. Buy only at CHARLES' Depôt, No. 40 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—That neat and pleasing drama of "St. Mary's Eve" is to be performed at this prosperous Theatre to-night, with, for the fifteenth time, the new and successful drama of "The Revolt in India," and the comedy of "In and Out of Place," which, with the divertissement given by the Carlo Family, the Crystal Pyramids, grand ascension on a single wheel, &c., &c., will form one of the best entertainments in the City.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Thousands are doctored to death. Stomach and bowel complaints depress the system. Then comes the physician with drastic purgatives, and completes the patient's prostration. Beware of such treatment, if you are wise, and resort to these pills, which uphold the physical strength while they expel the disorder.

[Advertisement.]

MURRAY AND LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER—Applied to the fevered temples of the sick, imparts a delicious sensation of coolness, and immediately relieves headache and faintness. As a perfume it is unequalled. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., Wholesale Druggists, No. 69 Water-street, and by all druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

CONSUMPTION.—Remember Dr. MELVILLE'S lecture this evening, at Stuyvesant Institute, at 7½ o'clock precisely.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Call at the great depôt of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway, for new gas-fixtures at Hard Times' prices. Selling off our entire stock.

[Advertisement.]

RHEUMATIC AND NEURALGIC PAINS CEASE When J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR is applied, Because it imparts Electro-Magnetism. For Sale at No. 16 State-street, and by all Druggists, at 50 cents a bottle. Testimonials from GEO. LAW, Esq., SIMEON DRAPER, Esq., ROBERT B. COLEMAN, Esq., and from many other prominent persons.

[Advertisement.]

DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS Cured by wearing an oiled silk Plaster Moistened with J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR. Plasters, 25 cts.; Olive Tar, 50 cts. a bottle, At No. 16 State-street, and by all Druggists. Testimonials from ISAAC V. FOWLER, Esq., WM. B. TOWNSEND, Esq., Gen. DUFF GREEN, and many other prominent persons.

[Advertisement.]

SCROFULA, SALT RHEUM, And all other diseases of impure blood are at once cured by taking J. R. STAFFORD'S IRON and SULPHUR POWDERS, and applying his OLIVE TAR OINTMENT. Twelve Powders for $1; Ointment 25 cents, at No. 16 State-street, east side of the Battery.

LONG ISLAND.

A CURIOUS CASE.—In July last an officer of the Third Precinct, Brooklyn, arrested a man named COSTELLO, having in his possession ten bags of Coffee valued at about $200, under circumstances which led the officer to believe that the property had been stolen. COSTELLO was examined before a magistrate and discharged, there not being sufficient testimony against him to hold him for trial. The accused at the time stated that he had purchased the coffee of one MINCH, on Red Hook Point. The same MINCH was a noted receiver of stolen goods, and was convicted of that offence in the County Court on the 1st inst., and sentenced to a term of imprisonment. On the night before the arrest of COSTELLO, about the same quantity and same kind of coffee was stolen from a ship lying at lower Quarantine, and every circumstance in the case tended to show that the stolen coffee and that recovered were the same, and under this belief it was delivered to the owner in New-York by the Sheriff. COSTELLO, finding himself discharged from arrest, commenced a suit against the Sheriff to recover the value of the coffee. The case was tried in the Circuit Court, before Judge BIRDSEYE yesterday, and resulted in a verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $185—the estimated value of the coffee.

☞ An attempt was made Monday night last to break into the Kings County Truant Institution at Flatbush. Three boards in the high fence had been forced off when the besiegers were discovered and made a hasty retreat. It is surmised that the object of the intruders was not plunder, but to give the boys there confined an opportunity to escape.

☞ The Union Lead Works, in Brooklyn, which suspended operations for a brief period to repair machinery, have resumed again with a full force. A portion being employed upon three-quarters', and the balance upon whole time. They employ seventy men. Laborers are paid $1 per day, and for night men, $1 12½.

☞ A Convention of Sabbath School Teachers was held in the Pierrepont Baptist Church, Brooklyn, yesterday, when a County Society was organized as an auxiliary to the State Society.

THE POOR IN BROOKLYN.—A Special Committee of the Brooklyn Common Council have reported in favor of "authorizing the Mayor and Comptroller to lease the buildings Nos. 81, 82, 83 and 84 Summit-street, and that the city furnish to the order of Ex-Mayor HALL, President of the Brooklyn Benevolent Association, such quantities of coal as he may deem proper, for gratuitous distribution."

The report is to be considered next Monday evening.

BROOKLYN FIRE DEPARTMENT, W. D.—The Board of Representatives of the Brooklyn Fire Department, W. D., have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: *President*—MARIUS BRANDAGER; *Vice-President*—BENJAMIN WOOD, Jr.; *Treasurer*—WM. BURRELL; *Secretary*—JOHN W. UNDERHILL.

POLICE TELEGRAPH.—The contract for extending the Police Telegraph line, Brooklyn, has been awarded to a man named ROBINSON.

NEW-JERSEY.

A MAN BURIED WITH A BELT FULL OF GOLD ROUND HIM.—About a month ago the body of a man, who was supposed to have been accidentally drowned by falling from some of the ferry-boats, was found floating in the water near the Morris Canal Pier at Jersey City. Justice BEDFORD held an inquest, and caused its interment at Bergen. Letters were found upon the body which showed the man to be a German named NICHOLAS WERTNER, of Mascoutha, St. Clair County, Illinois, and that he was on his way to Germany. Justice BEDFORD addressed a letter to Mascoutha, relating the occurrence, and a day or two since the widow of deceased made her appearance in Jersey City, and stated that her husband had a considerable amount of gold with him, which he carried in a belt about his waist. Her story was not fully credited, but to satisfy her, Justice BEDFORD engaged undertaker SPEER to exhume the remains, and the result was the finding of a belt about the body containing $1,600 in gold. It may seem strange that this was not discovered at the inquest, but it is explained by the fact that the body, having been long in the water, was almost past handling, and was, in consequence, not so closely examined as it might otherwise have been.

A GOLD SHIELD FOR SUPERINTENDENT TALLMADGE.—Messrs. H. & G. SOULE have on exhibition, at their factory in Jersey City, a beautiful gold shield and chain, which is to be presented by the Inspectors to Superintendent TALLMADGE, of the Metropolitan Police. The shield weighs 50 pennyweights, and is valued at $250. On the top is a spread eagle; in the centre the figure of Justice, surrounded by a double row of oak leaves, and at the bottom is the word "Superintendent." Upon the back is the following inscription: "F. A. TALLMADGE, General Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police—as a token of respect from a few friends attached to the Department—January, 1858."

MILITARY PARADES.—The Continental Guard, o Jersey City, have a drill parade to-day. Line is to be formed at the Armory at 12 o'clock, and after parading the principal streets of Jersey City, they will march to Hudson.

The Washington Grays, of Hudson City, also turn out this afternoon for drill and improvement.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—DEC. 15.

$5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	84	400	Erie R. R.	s3 17
1,000	Missouri State 6s	77⅛	300	do	b3 17
1,000	do	78	100	do	b10 17
6,000	Virginia 6s	87¼	100	do	c 17
5,000	Cal. St. 7s, '70	68	353	Hud. River R.	19
2,000	Brooklyn City 6s	91	100	Harlem R.	b30 7⅜
1,000	N. Y. Cent. R. 6s	82	35	do	7⅜
2,000	N.Y.C.R.7s,ex.in.	96	100	do	7⅜
4,000	Erie R.3d mt.b.'83	69	16	Ill. Central R.	90
4,000	do	69⅜	100	do	89⅜
5,000	Erie R.R. Bds.'16	42¾	150	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	12⅜
5,000	Hud.R.R.R.3d M	83⅜	335	Reading Railroad	52⅜
5,000	do	b30	54	600	do	52¼
5,000	Har. R. R. 1st M.	65½	200	do	b60	53⅛
1,000	Ill.Cen.R.R.Bds.	85⅛	200	do	s30	51⅞
2,500	do	85⅜	300	do		53⅛
2,000	Goshen Br. Bds.	62⅜	100	do		52
1,000	M. Cent. R. 8 per ct. 1st m S. F. c.	b 83¼	100	do	s10	52
5,000	do	83	204	M. S. & N. I. R. R.		21
1,000	do	83⅛	30	do		21¼
8	Bank of America	100	100	do	b30	21
100	Phenix Bank	95	150	do	b10	21
61	National Bank	98	130	do	s3	20⅞
16	Amer. Ex. Bank	90⅜	50	do	b10	20⅞
10	Metropolitan Bank	96	200	do		20¾
20	do	97	110	M. So. & N. Ia. pf. stk.		34⅜
50	Shoe & Leather Bk.	90	17	do		34¾
100	Penn. Coal Co.	s60	60	20	Gal. & Chic. R.R.		75
50	do	60⅜	100	Clev & Tol. R.R.	s10	42¾
115	do	61	300	do		42⅞
50	do	b60	61⅛	400	do	s15	43⅜
50	Cum. Coal Co.	9⅜	700	do	s3	43¾
100	do	9¾	100	do	b10	43⅞
110	do	10	100	do	b10	43⅞
35	Pacific M. S. Co.	67⅜	300	do	s15	43¾
350	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	74⅜	100	do	b30	43⅞
300	do	74⅜	100	do	s10	43¾
50	do	btw	74⅜	500	do		43⅜
365	do	74⅜	50	Chic. & R.I. R.R.	s30	74
300	do	s30	74	130	do		75
100	do	s15	74	50	do	s60	74
100	do	s3	74⅛	10	Mil. & Miss. R. R.		30
250	do	74⅜	55	LaC. & Mil. R. R.		10¾
100	do	b30	74⅜	50	do	b10	10⅜
150	do	s10	74⅜	110	do	s3	10
50	Erie R. R.	b30	17⅛	185	do		10¾
50	do	b60	17⅜	24	C. B. & Quin. R. R.		57½
470	do		17⅜	5	Bank of Commerce		94
400	do	s10	17	100	do		96

BETWEEN BOARDS.

The following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made by S. DRAPER:

$1,000	Memphis City 6s	Int. ad. 71
$1,000	Hannibal and St. Jos. R. R. 7s.	Int. ad. 42
$5,000	Madison City 7s	Int. ad. 50½
$6,000	Brunswick and Florida R. R. 7s.	Int. ad. 17⅜
$7,000	Chicago, St. Paul & Fon du Lac 7s.	Int. ad. 16
$520	Sun Mutual Insurance Scrip, 1855	47
$3,070	Sun Mutual Insurance Scrip, 1856	44⅛
Note of hand, L. O. Wilson, due bef. June 10,		$1,775 63
25	shares American Exchange Bank	90¾
5	shares American Exchange Bank	90⅛
20	shares Bank of the Commonwealth	73⅛
10	shares Bank of the Commonwealth	73
5	shares Hanover Bank	78
25	shares Fulton Fire Insurance Co	109¾
25	shares Fulton Fire Insurance Co	109⅛
10	shares Brevoort Fire Ins. Co	82
9	shares Brevoort Fire Ins. Co	84
11	shares Home Fire Insurance Co	143½

Also, the following by ALBERT H. NICOLAY:

$1,000	Lacrosse and Mil. rail'd 8s.	Int. added 15⅜
$3,000	N. Ind. first mort (Gosh. line)	Int. added 56⅛
$1,000	Ten. State 6 ₱ ct. b'ds of 1892	Int. added 80⅜
$2,000	Terre H'te and Alton 7s.	Int. added 57¼@57⅜
$25,000	Mad River and L. Erie R. 7s.	Int. added 22
$5,000	Lexington City 6s.	Int. added 49½
15	shares Cleveland and Toledo railroad	42¾
10	shares American Exchange Bank	90¾
14	shares Broadway Bank	112¾
17	shares Phenix Bank	94⅜

Also, the following by ADRIAN H. MULLER:

$40,000 S. of Ind. 2½ ₱ cent stocks. Flat. 51¼@52¼

SECOND BOARD.

2,000	Mich.C.Sp.c.lstm.		70	Harlem R. R.	7¾
	Sk.F.Cnv.Bs.	83¼	500	La Ce & Mil.RR.	s3 10
3,000	do	83¾	150	do	10⅜
10	Commonwealth Bk.	65	56	M. So. & N. Ia. R.	20⅜
50	Cumberl'd Coal Co.	9⅞	50	do	b30 21
10	Penn. Coal Co.	62	200	do	21¼
100	do	s3	63	100	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	42¾
50	Pacific Mail St. Co.	67	600	do	43
50	N. Y. Cent. R.	btw	74⅜	50	Gal. & Chic. R.	b30 74
100	Erie Railroad		16¾	25	Panama R'd	93½

TUESDAY, Dec. 15—P. M.

The news of yesterday and the Bank returns of this morning have further strengthened the Stock Exchange, and the market closes this afternoon quite firm. The sales in New-York Central were firm at 73⅜ as the stock closed yesterday, to 75½ at the close to-day; Erie, 17@17¼@17@16¾, the stock not so well supported at the Second Board as in the morning; Rock Island from 73 to 75⅜ ₱ cent.; Galena, 73¼@74, buyer 30 days; Illinois Central, 90; Toledo, 43@43¼; Reading, 53@52⅜ ₱ cent.; Panama rose to 93½; Virginia Sixes 87¼, Missouris 78, Tennessee 84, New-York Central 7s at 98 ex dividend, Eries of 1875 at 42½, and Illinois Central Construction Bonds 85⅜ ₱ cent. The speculators for the rise evince more spirit than last week, and the supply of cash stock on the Street is carried without much trouble, and in several instances free of interest upon the money advanced by the other party. The sellers against the advance in prices are still in the majority at the Board of Brokers, though the division is again being a little more equalized, as in November.

The ease in Money, on call, continues, and is quite as marked since as before resumption. The demand in this way is not large, nor is the supply of really desirable fresh paper, at dates within Bank practice, equal to the disposition of lenders. The liquidation of old indebtedness is indulgently conducted at Bank, and among the importers; notwithstanding which a number of unexpected failures, or forced renewals of paper, have occurred within the last week or two. The instances, however, are not of prominent importance. The Boston steamer, to-morrow, will take about $750,000 in Specie for New-York account. Bills closed, on London, first-class, 109½@109¾ at 60 days, and 111¼@111½ at sight. French Exchange, sixty days, 5.22½@5.18¾, and sight, 5.10@5.12½. The market left off steady, with a considerable number of mercantile bills unsold. The rates for these are still irregular, 107@109 ₱ cent. on London.

The New-York Central Company are paying to-day the half-yearly coupon on their 7 ₱ cent. Convertible Bonds, through Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co. The Union Bank has declared a half-yearly dividend of 4 ₱ cent., payable 2d January.

The earnings of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Co., for the month of November last, were as follows, viz:

	1857.	1856.
From freight	$50,028 19	$77,253 33
From passengers	72,903 72	68,198 07
From mail	4,482 29	3,470 63
From miscellaneous	167 79	275 85
Totals	$127,651 99	$149,197 88
Total decrease	$21,545 89.	

The rearrangement of the Public Debt of California under the late popular vote of the people is thus carefully stated in the Circular of Messrs. DE COPPET & Co., of the present week. The subject is of immediate interest to all California Bondholders, as a failure to exchange or refund their evidences of claim within all the year 1858 will work a forfeiture of the debt:

In our advices of the 10th November last, we announced that the proposed law for acknowledging a portion of the debt of the State of California considered doubtful, had been ratified by a vote of the people. We condense to-day the chief points of this law: It authorizes the issue of $3,900,000 in 7 ₱ cent. bonds, interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1, redeemable July 1, 1877. Interest and Principal payable at the Treasury at Sacramento, Cal.—The bonds will be in sums of $500 and upwards, without any fractional parts under $100. The first coupon will fall due on Jan. 1, 1859. For the fractions, certificates will be issued which may be funded into bonds of the present issue. These bonds will be delivered in liquidation of the principal and interest of all claims entitled to consolidation. A tax of 3 ₱ cent. will be levied on all the personal and real estate of the State, in order to provide for the interest and the redemption of the principal, and all sums that may be received from the Federal Government in payment of the Civil debt shall be exclusively applied to the same object. Whenever $10,000 or upwards shall have accumulated in the Sinking Fund, after the payment of the interest, this accumulation shall be employed in the redemption of the present loan at $100 or under, public tenders being received therefor. When the bonds cannot be had at this price, the numbers of a series of them will be advertised in the newspapers, which bonds will be paid at par on presentation, and if not presented within three months, interest will cease to accrue upon them. The following are the claims which are entitled to consolidation: All titles or claims pronounced legal by the Courts; all bonds, constituting the Civil Debt, issued in virtue of the acts of 1851, 1852, 1853, 1855 and 1856, N. B.—Each bond bears on the face of it the act under which it was issued. All claims or bonds entitled to this consolidation, *must be presented to the Treasury at Sacramento, California, before the 1st January*, 1859, in order to be exchanged for the new bonds, after which time, if not presented, they will forfeit their privilege to the present act.

The portion of the bonds of the present emission, which, not having been applied for, shall remain on hand after the 1st January, 1859, shall be canceled.

The Governor in his message of January, 1857, represents the consolidated debt of the State to be then as follows:

3 ₱ cent. bonds (probably lost,)	$6,088
7 ₱ cent. bonds issued in 1851, red'ble 1860	150,000
7 ₱ cent. bonds issued in 1852, red'ble 1870	1,389,600
7 ₱ cent. bonds issued in 1855, red'ble 1870	700,000
7 ₱ cent. bonds issued in 1856, red'ble 1875	984,000
Total	$3,229,688

The amount of Specie sent Eastward by express, this evening, for the Boston steamer, is $683,000.

LE HURAY & Co. quote Land Warrants, thus:

	Buying Price.		Selling Price.
40 acres	$0 85	40 acres	$0 95
80 acres	75	80 acres	80
120 acres	67	120 acres	72
160 acres	77	160 acres	82

Market firm; demand brisk.

MESSRS. THOMPSON, MORSE & Co., quote Currency Land Warrants, &c., this week, as follows:

	₱ cent. dis.		₱ cent. dis.
N. Y. State Cur.	⅜@ ⅝	Baltimore	5¼@ 5½
New-England	⅜@ ⅝	Interior Md	6 @ 6½
East Jersey	⅜@ ⅝	Delaware	2¾@ 3
West Jersey	2¾@ 3	Ohio, Ind. Ky. Mo.	2 @—
Rhode Island	3¾@ 4	Illis. and Wis.	7 @ 7½
Philadelphia	2¾@ 3	Other S. and W.	2 @ 7½
Interior Penn.	4 @ 4½	Canada	1¼@1¾

	Buying Price.		Selling Price.
Eng. Gd. ₱ £.	$4 83@$4 87	Eng. Gd. ₱ £.	$4 85@$4 90
Bk. Eng. Notes.	$—@$4 83	Bk. Eng. Notes.	$—@$4 88

LAND WARRANTS.

Acres.	BUYING PRICE.	Acres.	SELLING PRICE.
40	86	40	95
80	76	80	80
120	67	120	70
160	77	160	80

The interest on Second Mortgage Bonds of Hudson River Railroad Company, due 16th inst., will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 68 Warren-street.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day, $50,002; paid $35,592 47; and held at the close, $250,706 76

We learn that the Uncas Bank of Norwich, has made an arrangement with Messrs. CARPENTER & VERMILYE to redeem their bills at ¾ ₱ cent. discount.

The value of the Exports of the leading articles of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods for the week ending to-day, is $1,033,346, against $1,942,304 the week ending Dec. 13, last year.

New-York Central Railroad and the Meeting of Stockholders.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The movement on the part of the stockholders at a recent meeting in the City of New-York, and the resolutions passed at that meeting and in the meeting at Albany, held on the 9th inst., are calculated, as they were intended, to produce a good result, not only in relation to the property of this corporation, but also in regard to railroad investments generally. They will rouse stockholders to an observation of the manner in which their property is managed by those to whose care they have intrusted it. They will inspire those managers to activity and zeal in the discharge of their duties as trustees; inculcate a rigid economy in all departments of the business; cause a just and faithful application of the incomes of the road to the work itself and its appurtenances. Above all, they will produce independence of action and judgment on the part of every member of the Board of Managers.

It is to be regretted that this movement should have been regarded in any quarter as reflecting upon the integrity of the President or any member of the Board of Directors. Such an idea is repudiated by the fact that the meeting in New-York nominated for election every member of the late Board, with the exception of Mr. FAILS, of New-York, who had publicly declined a reelection, and Mr. SPRAKER, who was left off for the purpose of giving place to a representative from a locality upon the line which furnishes a very large and lucrative business to the road; a locality whose citizens have, from the first introduction of Railroads in this State, contributed their full share to foster and cherish those public improvements; a locality which has always, until a very recent period, had a fair representation in the management of the Central line of Railroads.

This was not intended on the part of any stockholder as a reflection upon the character or integrity of Mr. SPRAKER. It is also to be regretted that citizens of Albany, many of whom I am informed were not stockholders, should have been called upon to attend the meeting at the City Hall, headed by the President of the Express Company, with a view to embarrass and interrupt the honest and fair deliberations of stockholders, rightfully acting in relation to the management of their own property. I also regret that those gentlemen should have felt called upon, after the meeting of stockholders had passed the resolutions and adjourned, to organize a new meeting with the view to fritter away and destroy the effect to be produced by its action. The only essential resolution which the last meeting of Albanians repudiated, was that which related to voting by proxy. I do not believe that either Mr. CORNING, or any of his true friends, advised this interference.

The President of the Express Company, which has, for a long period, enjoyed a very lucrative business, at low rates, upon the Central Road, and who has himself, with his whole family, for years traveled free, may have felt called upon to volunteer his services to defend the President of the Railroad and laudate the work. This laudation on his part was entirely unnecessary, as I do not believe there was a single stockholder in that meeting who does not regard the Central Road as the best line, for a large and profitable business, both present or prospective, on this or on the Eastern Continent. It is so good that it will bear extravagant salaries and large expenditures without impoverishing it.

Indeed it would be difficult, by ordinary peculation, to steal this road poor in many years. This, however, constitutes no reason why its funds should not be husbanded and the work cherished in a true spirit of an enlarged economy. That there have been and are wrongs on the part of agents and employes of the Central Railroad, I verily believe. Those which have existed for a few years past, have been obvious to the most common observer. I have been anxious that these should be corrected by an application of what I regard a proper system of management both in relation to the finances as well as the executive business of the concern.

The managers have, as I learn, recently made several alterations in the system of management which are, to a considerable extent, improvements. I shall, however, regard the system as incomplete, until there shall be established separate departments for receipt and disbursement, which shall check each other in the course of their business.

The heads of these departments should be filled by men of large railroad experience and independence of character. The expense of thus arming them could not much exceed the sum at present paid as a standing annual counsel fee. If the spirit of the resolutions on the subject of proxy-voting be carried out, it will do much towards inaugurating such a system as I have suggested. The propriety of that resolution is fully demonstrated by the manner in which the proxies were used by the President at the late election. A ticket was made by him without consultation, generally, with his fellows in the Board or the Stockholders, from which he excluded Mr. SAGE, of Troy, and Mr. FIELD, of Rochester, and without including the nominee of the stockholders in New-York or the one at Utica. This was not using those proxies in the spirit and manner in which the stockholders, who delegated the power, intended them to be used. They were used in a manner directly calculated to destroy all freedom and independence of action on the part of his compeers in the Board of Management. Each and every member of that Board are, and of right ought to be, independent representatives of the stockholders. Any other construction would make this a close corporation, and render it a despotic instead of a republican institution. I cannot but believe that the President in thus using the proxies of the stockholders, entirely mistakes not only his own true interest, but the welfare and prosperity of the corporation itself. Any extraordinary use of power calculated to degrade those who possess equal rights with him who exercises it, is, in this free country, calculated inevitably to bring down the popular sentiment upon the actor. Does Mr. CORNING think that he can, with impunity, by means of foreign proxies and those of American citizens, obtained in the manner they have heretofore been, continue to control the elections of the managers of this road, so as to make not only all its officers and agents, but the directors themselves, obedient to his will? He may discover his error too late for his own good and that of the Company. He should seek to retain his power by the voluntary and free choice of the stockholders themselves.

Let it be understood that in making these remarks I am actuated by no other motives than a desire to secure the greatest good to the Corporation, as a property investment, and largely to promote its usefulness as a public institution.

I have always regarded the President as a man of transcendent ability and large Railroad experience. I think his loss to the Central Road would be greatly felt. I could not, therefore, be brought to the conclusion to aid in his removal without more cogent reasons than any that have ever been urged against him. I may also here be permitted to remark, and I hope without offence, that I regard Mr. CORNING'S great fault to be an inordinate love of power, and an almost total blindness to the faults and errors of his devotees.

I was one of the actors in the meeting of stockholders at Albany, and there spoke warmly upon the point in relation to proxies above presented. If I did injustice to any one in the remarks I there made, it was without intention. I intended only to attack the system itself. D. WAGER.

Specie Payments.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Banks in this City resumed, on Monday morning, the payment of specie on all their liabilities. The resumption has been so quietly made as scarcely to attract the attention even of the business community. This fact, which, under different circumstances, would have been very remarkable, is easily accounted for. The principal banks have been for some time paying specie, not only in adjusting their balances at the Clearing-House, but for the accommodation of their customers, who were in need of coin for ordinary uses. There has been no demand for specie. It had become almost a drug in the market. It scarcely commanded a premium of one-quarter of one per cent. It had accumulated to the amount of twenty-six millions in the vaults of the City banks, about double the usual amount held by them in prosperous times; and to-day the *Star of the West* brings over two millions more from California.

This proper measure not only makes this City the centre of all that is sound in finance, but it compels other commercial places to return to the specie-paying *status*, under the penalty of a sacrifice both of money and reputation. Boston, Albany and New-Haven have already followed the example of New-York, and the other great cities cannot keep out of the circle long.

Quietly as the change has been made, it is not the less important at home and abroad. It indicates a substantial prosperity in the country, notwithstanding the recklessness of speculators, corporate and individual, and gives the assurance that the return of the business season will bring with it the customary activity. Much as the suspension is to be regretted, it will teach a salutary lesson to those who have been accustomed to regard the general prosperity as a warrant for private extravagance. Credit is but another name for debt; and we apprehend that those who seek, as well as those who furnish pecuniary accommodations, will be benefited by the experience of the last few months.

The banks in this City are entitled to great credit for this speedy return to their duty It shows that the suspension was not only an unwilling but a forced one; and it will be likely to secure them from all legislation excepting what may be demanded by the great interests of the State in providing a sound currency for the people, and preventing a recurrence of the embarrassments through which we have just passed.

We hope those of our cousins over the water, who have been disposed to regard the recent suspensions as a recurrence of the revulsion of 1837, will give all such apprehensions to the winds. We were never more prosperous than we are now. The country is literally overburdened with the products of our industry, and though our traders may be compelled to go into liquidation, and multitudes may suffer loss from incautious investments, the general current of business, retarded though it may be, cannot be diverted from the channels of prosperity in which it runs.

New-York Central Railroad Election.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following slip is taken from the TIMES of Dec. 10:

By Telegraph.] ALBANY, Wednesday, Dec. 9.

At the election of Directors, about $12,250,000 in stock was represented. All the Directors were elected unanimously, except three. These three were opposed by other candidates, on the ticket prepared by the New-York stockholders, which ticket received votes representing about $2,500,000.

This is calculated to convey a wrong impression in relation to the number of stockholders who acted with those who participated in the meeting of stockholders in New-York and at Albany. There was but one printed ticket used at the election. That was not printed and ready for use until about 12 o'clock, Many stockholders had deposited their ballots before it was discovered that two of the old Directors, SAGE and FIELD, had been left off. There was no desire on the part of any stockholder to remove any of the late Directors, except in the case of Mr. SPRAKER, which was on local and not personal grounds.

The whole number of votes cast is stated to be $12,250,000. This is but little more than half the number of votes that might have been cast. About half the stockholders, in amount, therefore, abstained from voting. Many of the proxies on which votes were cast by Mr. CORNING or PRUYN, were sent to them in obedience to their circular, prior to the publication of the notices, calling the stockholders' meeting. If the inspectors of the election will give the number of votes cast by Mr. CORNING and PRUYN upon proxies, the public will have a tolerably correct view of the matter.

If they voted upon foreign proxies, a statement of the number may be a matter of interest. D. W.

New-York Central Railroad.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

The following is an exhibit of the business of this road for the six months ending on the 1st February, 1858:

The receipts given are, as far as known, from the actual statements published by the Company; for the months of November, December, and January, estimates are made which will approximate very nearly to the actual results. The expenses are taken from the average of last year's business, 55½ per cent., although it is supposed that the reductions anu economies that have been instituted since the 1st of September last, will amount in the course of the year from that date to about $400,000, without taking into consideration the extraordinary expenses to which the road was subjected in consequence of the peculiar severity of the Winter of 1857.

RECEIPTS.

August, actual		$663,085 87
September, actual		862,516 95
October, actual		651,441 97
November, 1856	$750,928	
Less est'd deficiency, 1857	130,000—	620,928 00
December estimated the same as 1856, but from present indications this month will show an increase over last year		687,576 00
January receipts in 1856	$460,522	
Add estimated increase	75,000—	535,522 00
This month last year the receipts were very much reduced in consequence of the unprecedented severity of the season. The estimated increase of $75,000 will fall short of the actual result.		
Total		$4,021,070 79
Expenses at the rate of 55⅛ ₱ cent	$2,231,694 29	
Six months' interest	485,435 00	
Six months' contribution to Sinking Fund	56,647 00	
Total expenses, interest and Sinking Fund		2,773,776 29
Balance, net profits		$1,247,294 50
Six months' dividends at 4 ₱ cent		959,782 00
Surplus after paying dividend		$287,512 50

The New-York Central Company.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

At the meeting of the Directors of this Company, held on the afternoon of the 9th inst., the following communication from the Treasurer of the Company was submitted to the Board:

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Dec. 9, 1857.

To the President and Directors of the Company:

GENTLEMEN—It is apparent from recent remarks and discussions, bearing upon the matter, that some of the stockholders of the Company are unacquainted with the true condition of its affairs, and with the system upon which its business is conducted.

I deem it proper, therefore, to state to the Board that, since I have had charge of the Treasurer's office, I have uniformly given to those of the stockholders who have applied at the office, all the information in my power in reference to the affairs of the Company, and to the mode of transacting its business, in its various departments, exhibiting to them, for that purpose, its books and papers, and rendering every reasonable aid and facility at my command, for any examination they desired to make.

I found this to have been the settled practice of the office, and I have continued it, as well for that reason as because I consider it proper in itself. I have at all times performed this duty cheerfully, giving it a priority over other official duties, although, from its character, it necessarily requires no small amount of time and attention.

It is manifest, however, from the magnitude of the Company's business and the large number of its stockholders, that such information cannot be given in detail by letter; nor would it be as satisfactory, in many respects, if so communicated, as when given personally.

My practice in this respect, has, I have every reason to believe, met the sanction of the Board, but it has occurred to me that it might be well that their approval should be expressed in form upon their minutes. Respectfully submitted.

GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

Whereupon, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the course pursued by the Treasurer is in pursuance with the uniform practice of the Company since its organization, and meets the full and cordial approval of the Board and that he be authorized to continue the same, and to give all Stockholders requesting it every reasonable aid in his power at all times to ascertain for themselves the true state and condition of the Company's business and affairs, and the system upon which the same are conducted.

It was also ordered that the communication of the Treasurer and the foregoing resolution, be published.

Enforcing a Letter of Credit.

From the New-York Express.

An interesting suit arising out of the New-York commercial embarrassments had been decided by the Paris Tribunal of Commerce. Messrs. SHUCHARDT & GERHARD, of New-York, having given a large order to M. M. APPOLD & SHATTLESS, of Lyons, opened a credit to them of 125,000f. at the Bank of M. M. ROTHSCHILD DE LOWENBERG & Co., of Paris, and the latter gentlemen sent to the Lyons firm a notification to that effect. Accordingly, for goods supplied, they drew bills on ROTHSCHILD & Co. for 100,000f., and their bills were duly accepted. They consequently drew two other bills for 5,000f. for a further supply of goods, but the bankers declined to accept them, on the ground that they had received orders from New-York, on account of the crisis, not to do so. On the 25th of November APPOLD & SHATTLESS brought an action before the Tribunal of Commerce against M. M. ROTHSCHILD & Co. to compel them to accept the bills, and the tribunal, finding that the plaintiffs had only sent their goods to New-York in consequence of the notification of the defendants that a credit of 125,000f. was opened, and ordered that the bills should be accepted within 24 hours.

The Cotton Trade.

From Wright's Weekly Circular, Dec. 15.

My last circular was dated 9th inst. Yesterday the *Europa* arrived with dates to 28th ult. Monetary matters had so decidedly improved, that an early reduction in the Bank rate of interest was looked for as certain. This, with the very favorable Indian news, had infused a more cheerful and hopeful feeling among the commercial community, but had not arrested the declining tendency in articles of produce. Cotton in Liverpool had declined ⅛d.@¼d. ₱ lb. on the better grades, and from that to 1d. ₱ lb. on the lower, with sales for the week